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Cuba

Further on CPSU Leader's Official Visit

Gorbachev's 3 Apr Activities

FL0404161589

[Editorial Report] Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish at 1120 GMT on 4 April carries a recorded report summarizing Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's visit in Cuba on 3 April.

The announcer says official talks between the Soviet and Cuban delegations began at 1030 at the Revolution Palace yesterday, 3 April, and describes them as "excellent." The announcer reports that the Soviet delegation is headed by Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and composed of CPSU Politburo members Eduard Shevardnadze, foreign minister; Aleksandr Yakovlev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Vladimir Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Yuri Petrov, USSR ambassador to Cuba; and other members of the Soviet delegation.

The Cuban delegation present in the talks is listed as Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers; Army General Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee, first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and minister of the Armed Forces. The following are also mentioned as present for the Cuban part: PCC Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Councils of State and Minister; Jorge Risquet; Osmani Cienfuegos; and Julio Camacho Aguilera, Cuban ambassador to the USSR. In addition, Rosa Elena Simeon, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and president of the Cuban Sciences Academy; Carlos Aldana, secretary of the PCC Central Committee; and Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, were also present. The camera shows the two delegations talking with the announcer's voice-over.

The announcer says the Soviet leader and Fidel Castro visited EXPOCUBA, which is a permanent exposition of the achievements of the Cuban Revolution. Video shows a clip of the visit, this time with sound, with Castro and Gorbachev outside the main EXPOCUBA pavilion. Castro is heard explaining to Gorbachev the complexities of the building's architectural design. Then the two leaders, followed by a large entourage, enter the main pavilion and are seen in front of a ceramic superconductor booth where an unidentified man demonstrates how superconduction works. Castro then shows Gorbachev some sugarcane cutting combines.

The report shows video clips of the ceremonies in which Gorbachev placed a floral wreath at the foot of the Lenin and Marti monuments in Havana.

The announcer states that official talks between the Cuban and Soviet delegations continued at the Council of Ministers yesterday afternoon. This session was presided over by Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. Video shows the members of the delegations talking while an announcer voice-over indicates that "the subjects treated were bilateral relations, economic cooperation between the two countries, and cooperation in the sphere of international policies, specifically on the progress of negotiations between the USSR and the United States." The announcer continues noting that "Carlos Rafael Rodriguez said Cuba can be a link between socialism and Latin America. During the exchange of views, the excellent state of Cuban-Soviet relations in all the fields, especially the carrying out of foreign policy, was confirmed."

The announcer says Cuban representatives also held talks with the Soviet delegation presided over by Vladimir Kamentsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The announcer says Carlos Rafael Rodriguez "told the Soviet delegation that these meetings confirm the deep friendship between the two people and proof of this is the way the Havana people received Mikhail Gorbachev."

The report also notes that PCC Politburo member Jorge Risquet met yesterday with CPSU Politburo member Aleksandr Yakovlev at the PCC Central Committee offices.

Video clips show Raisa Gorbachev's visit to the Hemingway House which has been turned into a museum. She is accompanied by PCC Politburo member Vilma Espin. Mrs Gorbachev and Mrs Espin are seen touring the house with a guide and a group of people. Raisa comments on the value of Hemingway's work. Mrs Gorbachev is seen visiting a child care center where children perform for her.

The 16-minute report ends with video clips of the receiving line at the reception hosted by Fidel Castro in honor of Gorbachev and his wife in the evening of 3 April.

Castro: Talks 'Going Very Well'

FL0404133989 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Excerpt] The highest Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, will address a special and solemn session of the National Assembly of the People's Government this afternoon. With this, Gorbachev will have basically completed his visit in Cuba since he will leave for the UK on Wednesday morning.

Today, Gorbachev will learn about the work carried out by minibrigade members, the functioning of the family doctors' program, and the Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology Institute.

Soviet-Cuban official talks began yesterday. They were chaired by Mikhail Gorbachev and Fidel Castro. They coincided in noting how well they are developing and the importance of the treaties.

During a visit the two leaders paid to EXPOCUBA, Fidel said: The talks are going very well. We have talked about everything but we have not finished yet. [passage omitted]

Interview for Soviet TV

FL0404134189 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1303 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] In an interview for Soviet television, the leader of that nation, Mikhail Gorbachev, said to his compatriots that his impressions have been great during the 24 hours he has been in Cuba.

The Soviet television reporters held a meeting on Monday with their highest leader, who said: We know the fondness our people hold toward the Cubans, the Revolution, and Fidel. He added that part of the talks with Fidel and other comrades are held in the car and that the subjects to be discussed are many for such a short period of time.

During his interview for Soviet television, the highest leader Mikhail Gorbachev concluded that, in general, it can be sensed that throughout the world, aspirations are increasing for better relations, and he said he felt that the USSR and Cuba understand their responsibilities, and as always, will rise to the occasion.

La Guinera Neighborhood Tour

FL0404143889 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1415 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Commander in Chief Fidel Castro are visiting this morning the La Guinera neighborhood in this capital.

The highest Soviet leader and his delegation will be able to see in the neighborhood of Arroyo Naranjo [Municipality] how the minibrigades have changed the appearance of the area and how it continues to be transformed every day. In no other place could the strength of the minibrigade movement be better appreciated—a movement that was revitalized in our capital. The movement permitted La Guinera neighborhood to rid itself of unsanitary conditions, poverty, promiscuity, and negligence and turn it into a new community.

The new scene that the Soviet visitors will be able to see today started 2 years ago with the construction of the first few houses, and now there are child care centers, family doctor clinics, and other social works.

More on La Guinera Visit

FL0404183089 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Apr 89

[By Gisela Bell Heredia]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, paid a visit this morning to La Guinera neighborhood, accompanied by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. A multitude of people, with notable participation of pioneers, was concentrated along the motorcade route followed by Gorbachev, Fidel, and the rest of the delegation visiting us, to cheer the Soviet and Cuban peoples and reaffirm the friendship between the fatherlands of Lenin and Marti.

A lively chat took place between the visitors and residents and construction workers in La Guinera, where commander in chief also explained to Gorbachev the work method used for the construction of the community and the elimination of various unhealthy neighborhoods in Havana.

[Begin recording] [Castro] Are you already organized? In how many neighborhoods (?are you working?)

[Unidentified speaker] [Words indistinct]

[Castro] In four neighborhoods. How many apartments do you have to build?

[Speaker] Here we have to build from 900 to 1,000 apartments.

[Castro] You will have to pay something after you finish the buildings.

[Speaker] We have to pay a percentage of the housing.

[Castro] A percentage.

[Speaker] In addition to building...

[Castro, interrupting] Do you become owners of the housing units?

[Speaker] We become owners of the housing units.

[Gorbachev, in Russian with simultaneous Spanish translation] We wish to all of you that you continue building very well and that you can solve your housing problem as soon as possible and that you build well [repeats]. [end recording]

At the end of the tour, the resideats of the neighborhood presented a bouquet of flowers to Raisa Gorbachev, wife of the highest Soviet leader, and gave Gorbachev an album with photographs of minibrigade members participating in the construction of buildings for new families in La Guinera.

Visits Family Doctor Clinic

FL0404155289 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1532 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, the highest leader of the Soviet Union, and our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro Ruz have just visited a family doctor clinic in Los Pinos neighborhood, which is located in this capital. Upon their arrival to the neighborhood, the two heads of state were received by the director of the center, Dr Raquel Candidat, who accompanied the leaders on their tour of the medical facility.

The Soviet leader and the first secretary of our party also visited the nurses' house in Los Pinos neighborhood, where they were followed by a multitude of people who cheered them every step of the way. Dr Candidat explained to the visitors the details of the medical work that is being carried out in the center.

Raisa Gorbachev, wife of the Soviet leader, and Vilma Espin, president of the Federation of Cuban Women, accompanied the two heads of state.

Visits Genetic Engineering Center

FL0404162289 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1602 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, accompanied by our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, is visiting the Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology Center in this capital. As the only center of its kind in Latin America, this center has successfully developed the production of various types of interferon—a very advanced technique used to fight certain types of cancer and skin diseases.

The Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology Center has a group of scientists, most of whom are young, that exemplifies dedication to work in the field of research. The modern scientific facility has at its disposal the necessary advanced technology which places it on the same level as other centers of its kind in the world. The center has also made several achievements in the field of health.

Castro Presents Leader to ANPP

FL0404212589 Havana Domestic Radio and Television Services in Spanish 2005 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Speech by President Fidel Castro Ruz to a special session of the National Assembly of the People's Government to introduce CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev; from Havana's Palace of Conventions—live; an identical recorded version of this speech was carried by Havana Cubavision in Spanish at 0110 GMT on 5 April]

[Text] Dear Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, dear comrades of the Soviet delegation, distinguished guests, comrade ladies and gentlemen of the National Assembly:

I have always thought that we should not have two speeches here, but one: the speech by our dear guest, Comrade Gorbachev. I took it upon myself to introduce him to the National Assembly—if Comrade Gorbachev needs to be introduced—but I do not want to limit myself to simple protocol, so I will make some remarks on this occasion. First of all, this is a historic event. We are receiving an immense honor at this time, with the presence of Comrade Gorbachev and the Soviet delegation at this Assembly.

This is the first time that an event of this kind has taken place in our country. It coincides with Comrade Gorbachev's first visit to Cuba, and even more importantly, it is Comrade Gorbachev's first visit to Latin America. I have always wanted Comrade Gorbachev to visit us and Latin America. On this occasion, both things have occurred, even though the visit, for reasons of time and work, is limited to just our country.

In our opinion, the enormous importance of this visit and this presence in our Assembly, independently of what the USSR means to us, independently of our feelings of friendship and affection toward that country and those people, and independently of what the USSR means to the world, lies in the fact that we are in the presence of a person who has been a veritable crusader for peace. I begin with this statement, because I believe that the effort that is being made by Comrade Gorbachev and the current Soviet leadership and people for peace is truly unprecedented, and we could call it the most complete fulfillment of the brilliant idea that Lenin had at the triumph of the October Revolution. Without the slightest exaggeration, we can say that those efforts have been fruitful, because for the first time in the world's history, for the first time since nuclear weapons were created, there has been a reduction of nuclear weapons in the world.

It is not necessary to think too hard to explain the great danger that humanity has been facing in the past few years, under the continuous threat of a nuclear holocaust that could even occur by accident. In this regard, a step has been taken that has enormous importance, because it is the first step toward nuclear disarmament. It is true that a great distance remains to be traveled, but that does not diminish the importance of this first step. We must keep in mind the idea pursued by the USSR and Comrade Gorbachev. It is the total elimination of nuclear weapons, the hope that there will no longer be nuclear weapons in the world by the year 2000.

We must justly recognize Comrade Gorbachev's enormous merit in this battle, his intelligent, bold, and brave policy in this direction, which has overcome gigantic obstacles. I believe that the USSR, the CPSU, and Comrade Gorbachev deserve humanity's recognition of this effort. [applause]

We must note that this does not mean that we are already living in a peaceful world. We are in a world in which great efforts must still be made to achieve peace. You are familiar with our thinking and our concerns. We know how the USSR thinks, and we know its concept of peace: a situation in which all the world's countries, both large and small, have certain guarantees.

What is the concern of the Third World countries, the concern that we feel and have expressed on more than one occasion? It is the need to know, to be certain of the imperialists' interpretation of peaceful coexistence and peace. We know what the USSR and Comrade Gorbachev think. We know what the term new international political thinking—a new mentality in approaching problems—means. Well then, we do not know for certain, we do not have proof that the imperialists have assimilated that new international mentality, and we have more than enough reason to mistrust their behavior.

This can be seen, for example, in the U.S. attitude regarding the solution of the problem of Afghanistan. Although the countries involved reached an agreement in Geneva, commitments were made, and the USSR has been complying with those commitments strictly and to the letter, the United States has reserved the right to continue providing weapons to the opposition, counterrevolutionary forces in Afghanistan.

We have just achieved a very important step in Southwest Africa with the agreements signed by Angola, the South African Republic, and Cuba, but we see that the United States has reserved the right to continue helping the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. We have been witnesses to the Central American countries' efforts to find a political solution to their problems, yet we see that the United States has reserved the right to keep the counterrevolutionaries organized in Honduran territory, as a weapon to pressure the Nicaraguan people and Government.

Where our own country is concerned, we have recently seen the United States openly declare the continuation of the policy of hostility toward our country, with absolutely no change. This obliges us to make enormous efforts to defend our country. For this reason, I believe it should be the task of all our peoples, all the Third World peoples, and international public opinion, to fight in the United Nations to oblige the imperialists to observe the principle of respect for the independence of other countries, especially Third World countries; to refrain from interference in the affairs of other states, and to observe the principle of peace and security applied without distinction to all the world's countries.

We have to demand that the policy and doctrine the United States has taken upon itself to help and supply weapons to the irregular forces against the constituted governments come to an end. This is our task; it is the task of the people's of the Third Word and of the international public opinion, as our contribution to this Soviet peace effort that has aroused so much sympathy and support in the entire world.

There is an additional fact regarding this Soviet peace policy which is also extremely important. For the first time in international relations, for the first time in the Soviet Union, in a concrete and precise way, this battle for international peace has been linked with development. For the first time the need for the end of the arms race has been suggested, and to use a part of those resources to the solution of development problems and the solution to the problems of the Third World foreign debt. Something else—in the battle that the Thirld World countries have been waging in the last few years for the solution to the foreign debt and because of the problems of unequal trade, these countries have received the support of the Soviet Union which clearly and definitely has suggested the need to solve the debt problem and the need to establish the new international economic order, which was also suggested during the speech delivered by Comrade Gorbachev at the United Nations last December.

The Soviet Union suggested a solution to the foreign debt, a 30-year moratorium. It did so clearly and precisely. A 30-year moratorium is the solving of the debt problem. We have suggested that the debt be erased but, as we have said before, there is an absolute agreement in the declaration that the debt be abolished and the suggestion that a foreign debt moratorium is established for Third World countries for 30 years.

It is not necessary to talk much about the tragedy the foreign debt means for Third World countries and, especially, for Latin America. It is not necessary to talk much to express what we all know about the economic crisis, hunger, and terrible poverty that is hitting those countries and also, especially, Latin America.

A new plan on the debt was suggested by the United States. It is the second plan. A few years ago, there was talk about the famous Baker plan. It solves absolutely nothing. Now there is another plan on the foreign debt of Third World countries and Latin America called the Brady plan. Those who have been analyzing these problems have come to the conclusion that the famous Brady plan solves nothing. It is another deception, a true trick. Experts, the omnious men of the international economy say that the Brady plan will be able to reduce the foreign debt by 20 percent. The reduction of 20 percent of the foreign debt solves absolutely nothing; the reduction of 30, 40, or 50 percent solves nothing.

The only thing that will really solve the foreign debt problems of Latin America and the Third World is the 100 percent reduction of the foreign debt. That is the only thing that could begin to create the basis, if these

measures are supported with the new international economic order, for the Third World and Latin American countries to come out of the horrible crisis they are going through.

This is very closely linked to peace. It is enough to say what we have said at other times, and what the UN organization for children has confirmed. It reports that 40,000 children die every day in the Third World. These are children who could be saved with a minimal amount of medical care and food. This means that 120,000 children die every 3 days in the world. This means that every 3 days as many children die in the world as the number of persons who died in the explosions of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. This means that every year, among the children of the world, 120 nuclear bombs explode similar to the ones of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. If hunger and disease leave consequences, or better yet, if weapons and nuclear arms leave consequences because of their radiation or other effects, hunger also leaves many consequences among the children of the world. We are talking about those who die, and not about those who remain physically and mentally underdeveloped and with several defects—those whose lives are reduced to one half of what a person in any developed, capitalist country lives.

There is a third point related to this visit to our country and to the activities of Comrade Gorbachev. I am referring to his determined efforts to make socialism advance in his country—to give impetus to, develop, and perfect socialism in his country. By applying the enormous scientific-technical potential the Soviet Union has accumulated, it will overcome setbacks, problems in the economic sphere—difficulties which, of course, in a certain sense, are relative. It is a country that has made enormous progress, and has brought to its people great benefits. However, it is a country which, of course, if it uses its natural and human resources, could reach even higher levels. Comrade Gorbachev makes efforts fighting a hard, complex, difficult battle in this direction. I think that we can understand him perfectly based on our own experience and efforts to perfect the Revolution and make our work more efficient, to overcome difficulties, and to overcome errors.

In many places of the world, and among many political figures—we could even say that among our journalist friends—all kinds of theories and speculations have been made in relation to the visit of Comrade Gorbachev to Cuba. I do not see where those crises in relations between the USSR and Cuba could come from, or those discords between Comrade Gorbachev and me. I think some people are imagining this, since in international politics, we do not have any kind of disagreement or discord with the Soviet Union.

As for what each one does in his own country, we do not have, nor is there any reason for us to have, any kind of disagreement with the USSR. Those who imagine that such disagreements could emerge base their thinking on absolutely erroneous, absolutely mistaken premises. They base their thoughts on a simplistic analysis of the manner in which the USSR is carrying out its restructuring process, and the manner in which we are carrying out what we have decided to call our rectification process. The essence of the matter is that both countries and both parties start from the same principle: the application of Marxism-Leninism to each country's specific conditions.

How can one imagine that measures that are applicable in the USSR are exactly the same as those that are applicable in Cuba, or vice versa? How can one believe that two countries that are enormously different in size and population, two countries with very different histories and culture, two countries that have had different problems, have to apply exactly the same formulas to solve their problems, problems which, moreover, are different?

A few examples suffice. First of all, the Soviet revolution is more than 70 years old. The Cuban Revolution has just completed its 30th year. I do not feel I have the right to judge the USSR's history. I do not feel I have the right to analyze the USSR's errors. However, I need to cite a few examples. All revolutions have had serious problems. Anyone who has some political experience and anyone who has studied revolutionary history, beginning with the French Revolution, knows and is familiar with all the types of problems that occurred in the French Revolution and the errors that were committed by the revolutionaries. It is not unusual for any revolutionary process to commit errors. From that viewpoint, it is undeniable that there were errors in the revolutionary process of the USSR, as the Soviets themselves admit. But we did not have here the type of phenomena that the USSR had during Stalin's era. Actually, as I have said on other occasions, we have not had problems of that type, unless they consider me to be a kind of Stalin, as I have also said on other occasions. In that case, I would say that all of my victims are enjoying excellent health in this country. [applause]

We did not have the problems of forced collectivization. Nothing of the kind occurred in this country. We still have 650,000 hectares of land in the hands of 71,000 individual landowners. Those people received their lands from the Revolution, which freed them from the payment of rent, tenant fees, etc.

We have told them that they can stay there for their entire lives, as long as they like, 100 years if they want. When we made the second agarian reform law, we proclaimed this. This was over 25 years ago. Over 25 years, and that principle has been honored to the letter.

We have three forms of owning land. The first and most important is that of state enterprises, on which the weight of basic production in our country falls: both industrial and food production. Second are the agricultural production cooperatives, and third are individual landowners.

They are different problems. We carried out the agrarian reform differently. We did not distribute the land. We maintained the large extensions of land, the large production units. I was explaining to Comrade Gorbachev and the Soviet comrades that had we distributed the land in small portions, we would have wiped out this country's sugarcane production.

Sugarcane production has considerably grown since the triumph of the Revolution. We would not have been able to use the large sugarcane combines and other means we have built with the cooperation of the Soviet Union. It is a different problem. The Soviet Union is a group of nations, of numerous nations. Here we have only one nation. If we exclude the regionalism of some provinces—and I do not want to mention names—we do not have this type of problem. It is a much more simple problem. It is as if we started to analyze the problem of nationalities. It turns out that there is only one nation in Cuba.

There are many other aspects; I am not going to enumerate them. Suffice it to say that the Soviet Union is 200 times bigger than Cuba in territorial extension. Cuba's territory is 0.5 percent of the Soviet Union's territory. Cuba's population is equivalent to approximately 3.6 of the problems [as heard] of the Soviet Union. It does not seem to be absurd to think that we implement in a country of 10 million inhabitants the formulas that need to be implemented in a country of 285 million inhabitants, or to a country of 110,000 square km the formula for the construction of socialism that a country with 22 million square km has to implement. Anyone can understand that this is absurd; it is crazy.

It would be crazy to think that our formulas could be applied to a gigantic country such as the Soviet Union. Here we practically bump into each other every day. That is an enormous country that when the sun rises in one place it is almost getting dark in the other part. Therefore, it is arbitrary, it is capricious, and it is absurd.

Anyone can understand that each country has to implement their own formulas in the construction of socialism. I believe that one of the greatest political merits of Comrade Gorbachev is his defense of the unrestricted principle of each country to implement the formulas for the construction of socialism that better adapt to the conditions of the country. Far from being a matter of differences it is matter of concurrence, of agreement.

We all remember the problems the revolutionary and socialist movement had when it attempted to analyze and judge what a socialist country did inside its borders. This brought many problems, serious problems. Today, each socialist country attempts to improve socialism starting from its own interpretation of the Marxist-Leninist ideas. Each country tries to implement its own ways and formulas. Comrade Gorbachev has supported these principles.

Each socialist country is like a laboratory that is experimenting how to carry out its political, economic, and social goals. It cannot be done in any other way.

There is something more. If a socialist country wants to build capitalism, we have to respect its right to build capitalism. We cannot interfere. In this same way, we say that nobody has the right to interfere in the sovereign decision of any capitalist or semicapitalist country of the developed or underdeveloped world of building socialism. Therefore, the principle of unrestricted respect to the sovereign will of each people and each country is a golden rule of Marxism-Leninism. [applause]

Comrades, I should finally—so that the introduction does not turn out to be longer than the guest's speech—note in the first place that our talks have been excellent, based in these absolutely fraternal and respectful principles.

A newsman asked me what our relations... [corrects himself] no, not our relations, but our talks had been like, and I thought of the one word that best describes those talks. I said to him: They have been informal [familiares], very informal, and I was telling the exact truth.

I can reiterate here what I have said on other occasions: that my encounters with Comrade Gorbachev have been excellent. They have always caused a deep impression, not only on me, but on all the members of our leadership to whom I have explained those talks. As I have said on other occasions, Comrade Gorbachev treats us with great consideration, great respect, and a feeling of equality. That is something truly extraordinary in the history of the international communist and socialist movement. He has never been distant with us. He has never adopted paternalistic positions toward us. We have never received the impression that he was acting from hegemonic positions. I can say that Comrade Gorbachev's method and style of dealing with other leaders are exemplary. These, joined with other great qualities, explain the great affection and respect that he has earned everywhere in the world.

Speculation was rife regarding Comrade Gorbachev's visit. It was said that he was going to say this or that, that measures would be taken against Cuba, etc. We have heard all kinds of rumors and speculation over the past few days. However, a most emphatic denial of the alleged differences was provided by the extraordinarily warm reception that Havana City, in the name of all the Cuban people, extended to Comrade Gorbachev. The most emphatic denial is provided by that magnificent treaty of friendship and cooperation that we have just signed with the USSR. It is also the first time in the history of our relations that a friendship and cooperation treaty has been signed. It is not that friendship and cooperation do not exist. A great friendship has existed, exists, will continue to exist, and will grow. Cooperation has existed, exists, will continue to exist, and will

increase. However, on this occasion, we have had the privilege of formally signing a treaty of this kind, at the initiative of the USSR, no less. There can be no better answer to all the murmurs and all the intrigue.

Our relations in all areas are progressing excellently, and of course, it is not possible, on an occasion like this one, to fail to recall the enormous cooperation that we have received from the USSR throughout these 30 years. Soviet cooperation began practically at the beginning of the Revolution. We are proud of many things: our levels of education that are higher than those of any other Third World country, and our levels of health that are higher than those of any other Third World country and even higher than those of many developed countries. We are proud of the mechanization of our agriculture, of the fact that 70,000 machete wielders are the most that the country needs for a harvest, when in 1970, we needed 350,000 machete wielders. This gives an idea of how productivity has increased in our countryside.

We are proud of the mechanization of our cultivation process: the preparation of the land and transportation. We are proud that a great number of activities which formerly required great sacrifices from our people and our workers today are mechanized, humanizing labor to an extraordinary degree.

We are proud of our scientific and industrial development, and our development in all areas. I say here, with all honesty, once again, that although I believe that our people would have been able to bear any sacrifice to defend and maintain the Revolution, we would not have achieved the successes of which our people are so proud without the generous, sustained, and firm cooperation of the USSR. [applause]

I have not mentioned what Soviet solidarity meant to us in the area of provision of weapons for our defense. Without this, we would not have the security that we have today; we could not have defended our Revolution with the efficiency with which we have defended it, and who knows what price our country would have had to pay if we had not had weapons at the time of the mercenary invasion at Playa Giron. We had received those weapons from the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

Today, if we have a level of security, confidence, and the ability to fight for our just cause, for our freedom, and for our independence, it is also because we received generous aid from the USSR. Where would we have found the resources to get together the military apparatus with which we have been able to face up to the most powerful empire in human history? Therefore, our gratitude to the Soviet people, the CPSU, and the leadership of the USSR, which is brilliantly headed by Comrade Gorbachev, will be eternal [applause] and the least we can say on this day, from the very depths of our hearts, is that we wish success to Comrade Gorbachev, the CPSU, and the Soviet people, because we not only desire that success, but we need it. [applause]

Not just Cuba, but all the Third World people desire and need that success. The best of humanity desires that success, and all of humanity needs it. [applause]

Long live the eternal friendship between the USSR and Cuba. [Crowd shouts: "Viva"] Thank you very much. [prolonged applause]

Gorbachev Speaks to ANPP

FL0504022489 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 0004 GMT 5 Apr 89

[Text] On behalf of all the Soviets, I convey to you a fraternal greeting and the best wishes to the heroic Cuban people, said Mikhail Gorbachev upon beginning his speech at the extraordinary and solemn meeting of the National Assembly of the People's Government [ANPP].

He thanked everyone who expressed their warmth and friendship and the large show of solidarity upon his arrival. Later, he referred to the reasons for which his visit, originally scheduled for last December, had been postponed. He said that it was postponed because of the earthquake in Armenia.

He noted the show of global solidarity at the time of the earthquake and the quick response by the Cubans who generously sent their own blood, a gesture which he profoundly appreciated.

The Soviet leader said before the ANPP that the solidarity between the Soviet Union and Cuba is not subject to rumors. The president of the USSR noted the importance of the friendship-cooperation treaty signed today by both nations. He also said that this opens new horizons for Cuban-Soviet political relations.

When referring to the nuclear threat, Gorbachev said that for the first time since World War II, positive changes have been reached for the political solution of conflicts and the strengthening of trust between states of different social systems.

The meetings with Western statesmen, said Gorbachev, show the possibility of continued advancement toward the easing of tensions.

Mikhail Gorbachev, when speaking about perestroyka in the USSR, said to the ANPP that the USSR does not consider its outlook and decisions to be a universal formula. He said that, on the contrary, the problems may be similar, but every party must solve them independently with nonstereotyped points of view. What interests the CPSU, added Gorbachev, is how the brother parties act and take into account the experience they have.

Mikhail Gorbachev stressed that the USSR plainly understands the international responsibility perestroyka has. He also said that social, international prestige will depend on how things go in the Soviet Union.

While speaking before the ANPP today, Gorbachev expressed his hope that the conflicts in southwest Africa will soon be resolved. The Soviet leader highly valued the achievements of the Cuban internationalists who, for many years, participated in the defense of Angola's independence and territorial rights. It is important, added Gorbachev, that Angola's independence was defended, as well as opening true possibilities for an end to colonialism and Namibia's subjugation.

Gorbachev affirmed that the USSR and Cuba, together with the UN member countries, are willing to contribute to ensure the fulfillment of the agreements on Namibia which will end colonialism and racism.

In another part of Gorbachev's speech before the ANPP, the Soviet leader said that the USSR has fulfilled its commitments to Afghanistan as they were reached at the Geneva talks. Because of this, he added, the USSR has the right to demand the same degree of commitment from the other participants in the agreement. He noted that Pakistan, despite the agreements, is carrying out an armed intervention in the area, and that the United States is not giving up its intervention in the Afghan conflict.

The Soviet leader, when referring to the Middle East situation, said that efforts need to be initiated to solve the turmoil. He also noted that this is one of the oldest and most dangerous conflicts. Gorbachev also added that this problem is related to the Israeli occupation of Arab territories and the violation of the Palestinian people's right to independence.

While speaking before the deputies of the ANPP, Mikhail Gorbachev expressed the need to restructure the international relations system. To do this, he said, it is necessary to have the political willingness of all its participants. When referring to groups who believe in the theory of human solidarity, the Soviet leader noted that every states' security can be firmly guaranteed only in the international security system.

Mikhail Gorbachev spoke in favor of eliminating underdevelopment, differences between industrialized countries and those developing, and that he was in favor of establishing the new international economic order.

[For Soviet reportage on the text of Gorbachev's speech to the ANPP that immediately followed Castro's introduction, please see the Latin America & Caribbean section of the 5 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.]

Leaders Hold News Conference

FL0504012389 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 0002 GMT 5 April 89

[Text] Moments after speaking before the Cuban parliament, the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev held a meeting with the national and foreign press accredited in Cuba for this event.

While answering a question about his talks with Fidel, Gorbachev said that it has been of great significance because they both agree that there should be a change in policies. The president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR also talked about the speculations that were triggered by his visit to Cuba. He said that these were just rumors because the friendship between both states and peoples is solid.

Our commander in chief also answered questions by foreign reporters and reiterated that the talks were held in a fraternal and respectful atmosphere. He added: We have had solid relations for 30 years.

While answering a question asked by the Spanish press agency EFE, our commander in chief said that there is no reason for the USSR to talk to the United States about that capitalist nation's policies against Cuba. Fidel's resounding answer made it clear that our country is not a colony for the superpowers to determine U.S. policy toward Cuba and the Central American conflict.

In one of the wings of the Palace of Conventions, our commander in chief and Mikhail Gorbachev talked with journalists about current matters and relations between both socialist states, which will be fomented with the recently signed cooperation-friendship treaty.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

FL0504022989 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0012 GMT 5 Apr 89

[Text] Just before a solemn session of the National Assembly opened, a treaty of friendship and cooperation was signed at the Palace of Conventions by the top leaders of Cuba and the USSR. At exactly 1545, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, entered the room accompanied by our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro. The two proceeded to sign the final document marking Gorbachev's fraternal visit.

The treaty reaffirms the invariable position of principle that leads both parties to safeguard all peoples' right to self-determination, independence, and sovereignty. Among other things, the treaty reaffirms both parties' firm determination to continue developing and enriching their bilateral relations on the basis of the traditional principles of noninterference, mutual respect, and equality; to strengthen and perfect economic and scientific-technical cooperation, and trade relations; to promote

contacts between their state and governmental institutions; and to support the reduction of military expenditures and disarmament in pursuit of the economic and social development of all countries.

Another part of the treaty also notes the two states' agreement to contribute consistently to a strengthening of friendly relations among socialist states and to perfect and expand cooperation in all areas, encourage the establishment of global international security, support the United Nations in its efforts to maintain peace and security, and increase an exchange of viewpoints on international problems and matters of mutual interest.

Article 13 provides that the treaty will be valid for 25 years, to be extended in 5-year increments unless either of the two parties expresses an objection.

Before the treaty was signed, over 500 newsmen authorized to cover the visit were waiting in suspense to hear the results of the visit, which once again reaffirmed the indestructible friendship existing between the two countries.

Raisa Gorbachev Tours Havana

FL0504031889 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Apr 89

[Text] Raisa Gorbachev this afternoon toured the historic part of Old Havana, the oldest part of our capital.

In a familial atmosphere and spontaneous welcoming by the people gathered there, Raisa visited El Templete, pausing before the statue of Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, and toured the Palace of the Captain Generalcy, considered the most important building of Cuba's past.

The wife of the Soviet leader took an interest in the architecture of the area. Havana historian Eusebio Leal gave Raisa a weather vane, the symbol of the city. For her part, the visitor gave him "Memories of Moscow."

'Warm Farewell' to Gorbachev

FL0504024889 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Apr 89

[Text] The people of Havana, in representation of the entire nation, will give a warm farewell to Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary general of the CPSU and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, who will end his visit to Cuba in the early hours of tomorrow.

The people of the capital will begin to meet very early tomorrow along the more than 13 km that will be taken by the motorcade. The path will be from the Obelisk of Liberty City, 100th Street, the detour, 10th Street, Rancho Boyeros Avenue, and Bantroy Street to the Jose Marti International Airport.

The residents of Playa, Marianao, La Lisa, Plaza, Cerro, San Miguel del Padron, Habana Vieja, Centro Habana, 10 October, Arroyo Naranjo, and Boyeros Municipalities will participate in the warm farewell for the highest leader of the USSR.

As part of the safety, there will be 12 Red Cross stations and potable water stations every 500 meters.

The farewell will be transmitted by Tele-Rebelde, Radio Rebelde, Radio Progreso, and Radio Ciudad Habana.

Delegations End Official Talks

FL0504031289 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0015 GMT 5 Apr 89

[Text] Official talks between Soviet and Cuban delegations ended in Havana today [5 April]. The talks were headed by the highest leaders of the two countries: Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers.

The dialogue was carried out in an excellent manner. The Soviet delegation included the following members of the CPSU Politburo: Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Aleksandr Yakovlev, who is also secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Cuban delegation included Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, and Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, as well as other PCC and state leaders.

Fidel, Raul Castro Bid Farewell

FL0504143089 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1402 GMT 5 Apr 89

[Excerpt] Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev ended this morning his official and friendly visit to our country with a strong and expressive embrace of Fidel and Raul which showed the solidarity links that make the Soviet Union and Cuba brothers.

Before departing with his wife Raisa Gorbachev and the high-ranking delegation accompanying him, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, together with Fidel, reviewed the Honor Guard composed of the three armed forces and commanded by Colonel Guerrero Ramos.

Gorbachev then was bid farewell by leaders of the national party and government, members of the diplomatic corps, and representatives of the mass organizations.

As during his arrival, the Soviet leader received expressions of solidarity from thousands of Havana residents on the route from the protocol residence to the air terminal. [passage omitted]

Summary of Departure
FL0504133389

[Editorial Report] Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish at 1256 GMT on 5 April continues live coverage of Gorbachev's departure.

At 1256 GMT Gorbachev and Castro are seen getting out of the presidential vehicle at the airport. Raisa Gorbachev is shown joining the two leaders. Raul Castro and Vilma Espin are also seen at the airport.

At 1258 GMT the ceremony begins. The troops are called to attention, and the Cuban and Soviet national anthems are played. From left to right, Fidel Castro, Gorbachev, and Raul Castro are shown saluting during the playing of the anthems. Camera pans the Cuban and Soviet delegations and other high-ranking Cuban Government and party officials.

Gorbachev and Fidel Castro, along with Colonel Guerrero Ramos, chief of the Honor Guard, pass and review the Honor Guard. When Gorbachev reaches the diplomatic corps, they are waiting to bid him farewell. Gorbachev is shown shaking hands with the Cuban delegation. He briefly stops and talks to Nobel Prize winner Gabriel Garcia Marquez, whom the announcer says Gorbachev also briefly talked to during the arrival ceremony.

Gorbachev is then seen approaching the crowd of people and shaking hands with many of them. He continues to wave to the people. Fidel Castro and Gorbachev then join hands and raise them over their heads. At 1311 GMT, Gorbachev and Castro are shown walking toward the plane, where Raisa Gorbachev, Raul Castro, and the Cuban and Soviet delegations are waiting for them. Gorbachev bids farewell to Vilma Espin and Raul Castro and chats with Fidel Castro. Raisa Gorbachev is shown bidding farewell to Cuban officials.

Gorbachev and Raisa wave to the crowd and board the Aeroflot aircraft; the door is closed. Castro is shown walking away from the airplane, and the airplane is shown taking off. Fidel Castro is shown waving, and the crowd is shown waving flags.

Human Rights Group Members Arrested in Havana
PA0404160789 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1527 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] Havana, 4 Apr (EFE)—Several members of illegal human rights groups were arrested early this morning in Havana, according to the group members' relatives.

The sources, whose reports have not been officially confirmed, said Hiran Abi Cobas, David Moya, Evita Cruz Rodriguez, and Pedro Alvarez, all members of the "Cuban Human Rights Party," were arrested.

Elizardo Sanchez Santa Cruz, secretary general of the "Cuban Commission for Human Rights and National Reconciliation," also reported the arrest of Roberto Bahamonde, who was recently nominated as a candidate for municipal delegate for his neighborhood and who is a member of the commission Sanchez heads.

Sanchez Santa Cruz added that another member of this group, Esteban Gonzalez, may also have been arrested. Gonzalez had recently announced the creation of a new movement under his leadership.

Sanchez Santa Cruz told the press that the arrests apparently are related to a demonstration the Human Rights Party plans to hold in front of the Soviet Embassy today. The demonstration coincides with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Cuba.

153 Internationalists Arrive From Angola
FL0404124789 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1100 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] Another 153 internationalist combatants have arrived in the fatherland. They were welcomed by revolution commander Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo; Division General Ulises Rosales del Toro, alternate member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo and first vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR]; and other party and state leaders, and chiefs and officers of the FAR. [Video shows soldiers getting off plane and waving small Soviet and Cuban flags.]

All of the internationalists arrived on Cuban soil proudly wearing the Cuba-People's Republic of Angola victory medal. Twenty-one of them earned the internationalist combatant, first class medal; 3 received the Cuito Cuanavale medal; 34 received the distinguished FAR service award; and 1 combatant, Calixto Garcia, received the medal of courage.

The arrival of this group, the majority of them youths, constitutes an approximate total of 3,600 combatants who have returned to the fatherland, in accordance with the withdrawal plan agreed on by the Cuban and Angolan Governments.

'Official Welcoming Ceremony'
FL0404174389 Havana Radio Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] The official welcoming ceremony for over 300 internationalists who have returned victorious to the fatherland since 1 April, has taken place at the Cacahual Mausoleum that contains the remains of the Bronze Titan, Antonio Maceo, and the master of communists, Blas Roca Calderio.

Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque and Division General Ulises Rosales del Toro, chief of the general staff of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, presided over the solemn event.

With these arrivals, already 3,553 combatants have returned from Angola fulfilling the withdrawal timetable signed between the Governments of Angola and Cuba.

Julian Rizo Alvarez, alternate member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo, was the main speaker.

[Begin Rizo recording] You, who are part of over 300,000 Cubans who, shoulder to shoulder with the Angolan people for over 13 years, have helped to defend and strengthen the territorial integrity and independence of that brother country, receive on behalf of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and all our people, the applause and gratitude for the successful fulfillment of such an honorable and noble mission. [end recording]

OAU: 'Serious Concerns' Over Namibia

FL0404185389 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] The OAU today urged the UN Security Council to adopt measures that will help South Africa dissuade from acts that will endanger the agreements for the independence of Namibia. The OAU declared that it has serious concerns over the incidents reported during the past few days in Namibia. Ide Oumarou, OAU secretary general, is staying in touch with his UN counterpart, Javier Perez de Cuellar, to follow the events in Namibia.

* Survey Looks at Reasons for Labor Turnover

32480100 Havana BOHEMIA in Spanish No 5 3 Feb 89 pp 25-32

[Article by Lisanka]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] A German sociologist said that the socialist worker aspires to find satisfaction in work, and in work the most profound sense of his life. With this assertion in mind, I went out into the street to find out people's opinion.

"Do you like your job?" was the question I asked of dozens of comrades of both sexes, aged 21 to 59 years, at various workplaces. The answers given fit in the following categories: I like it and I feel fulfilled; I don't like it but I believe I am useful; it suits me because I am close to home; I have a good salary; as soon as I can I will find something else to do; I don't yet know whether I am well suited for what I do; this was what they offered me and it has nothing to do with what I took in school.

Aside from the damage that worker dissatisfaction can do to the country's economy, high job turnover is one of the consequences that are reflected most clearly in this phenomenon. Although the Steelworking Industry (SIME), commerce, agriculture, and construction have the highest indices, the problem lies latent in other sectors. Young people are the main protagonists. Not sure what they want to do? Not trained for the job? Too much family resentment? The system doesn't work? There can be many variants, but what our society cannot escape is its share of the blame.

Putting the Cards on the Table

Psychologists Maria del Carmen Soler and Gustavo Aldana have been at the Institute for Labor Research for 15 years. Both have conducted studies on this problem and have found very interesting results, in particular regarding the subjects involved in our survey.

[Soler] "The answer 'I don't like the job' is almost never given in significant numbers as a reason for quitting. I think that the need to prioritize certain professions and trades has narrowed the options, and this has sometimes affected future workers, especially those who have chosen to study fields that later turn out not to coincide with their aspirations.

"Consequently, there are comrades who do not even ask themselves whether they like what they are doing, and they fall into a kind of inertia. Nevertheless, when one talks with them one can perceive that this reason lies beneath the surface, although when it comes time to get specific in a survey they don't acknowledge it. This may be because they think that social considerations are more weighty."

[BOHEMIA] The pay, or the need to be close to home, for example?

[Soler] "Those are the overt causes of job turnover that show up in the statistics, but we have found in the sociopsychological research that we have conducted since 1976 that the lack of motivation and dissatisfaction with the job are two very important factors—I would say fundamental ones—in job turnover."

[BOHEMIA] Is it found more frequently in trades or in professions?

[Soler] "It is reflected most often among unskilled workers, helpers, usually young men who dropped out of school."

[Aldana] "The blue-collar worker begins to lose interest in the activity he is involved in. He begins arguing with his coworkers, being in a bad mood, etc., and then moves on to more deviant behavior that leads him to overstep the bounds, violate regulations. Then come the disciplinary actions, and with them comes discontent and finally quitting. But high turnover is not exclusive to unskilled workers.

"I recall a survey I conducted at the request of the National Institute of Tourism (INTUR). This agency has problems with some university graduates who for the last 2 or 3 years have been causing trouble because the jobs they are doing are not what they were trained for."

There is also something that both researchers consider very important, and that is that once the underlying cause of a situation has been discovered, measures must be taken to curb it or eliminate it. Nonetheless, they complain that usually the measures they suggest are not adopted.

According to Soler and Aldana, the Institute for Labor Research is responsible for reformulating the country's employment system, and for this purpose it is studying a research and experiment plan that will last through 1990. "This should contribute," says Maria del Carmen Soler, "to greater satisfaction and therefore efficiency, which will no doubt translate into stability."

[BOHEMIA] A specialist told me a short time ago that many of the problems lie in the lack of training received by those who are about to begin working. Would you like to address that?

[Soler] "At this time there is no provision for that in a system for selecting the labor force. Moreover, the so-called guidance offices, where youths in particular go to look for work, are not playing the role for which they were created. Applicants are merely informed, and in a limited manner, what vacancies are available. They are not asked what they would like to do or what aptitudes they have. It's just, 'These are the jobs that are open. Do you like them or don't you?'"

[BOHEMIA] Is the situation serious? How can it be resolved?

[Soler] "It is important. We must pay attention to it, and yes, it can be resolved."

[BOHEMIA] Are these problems hindering economic development?

[Soler] "I believe they are. For example, the potential turnover index, that is, the percentage of workers who express a desire to quit their jobs, has repeatedly hovered around 50 percent of those surveyed." [passage omitted]

Job Turnover and Its Causes

Approximately 9 out of every 100 workers quit their jobs to take other jobs. In 1987 there was a decrease of 1.6 percent below the 1986 rate.

Data for 1988 could not be obtained to illustrate this point, but the 1987 figures are interesting in terms of the issue we are analyzing. [passage omitted]

	Volume of Turnover		Change	
	1986	1987	Percent	Absolute
Men	263.0	235.5	(10.4)	(27.5)
Women	88.9	71.9	(19.1)	(17.0)

Causes for Quitting

Worker-initiated quit	Absolute	Percent
Marriage, caring for children or dealing with family matters	13,813	4.5
Pay considerations	121,829	39.7
Distance from workplace	91,529	29.8
Inconvenient work schedule	5,661	1.8
Not working in field of specialization	4,993	1.6
Other reasons	34,592	11.2

Observations: Although pay considerations appear to be a primary reason for job turnover, that is not entirely true. Research reveals that workers who ask to be let go for that reason later take other jobs where they earn less.

	Years		
Rate of Turnover	1985	1986	1987
	10.7	11.1	9.5
Matanzas	14.2	16.1	13.3
Havana	13.1	14.7	12.4
Havana Province	12.2	12.9	12.2
Cienfuegos	14.1	14.7	11.9
Ciego de Avila	12.8	11.9	10.9
Las Tunas	9.3	9.2	7.4
Holguin	9.6	8.6	6.4
Granma	7.0	6.9	6.0
Santiago de Cuba	6.0	6.0	4.7
Guantanamo	8.1	7.7	6.7

Workers Have Much To Teach

Roberto Labrada Avila, member of the National Committee of the Union of Young Communists (UJC) that deals with the matter of young workers, found it easy to discuss the subject of our visit, recalling his days as a line worker at the Antillana de Acero steel plant.

In his opinion, there are two elements that turn the majority of our young people away from trades: the neglect to which they are subjected when they arrive at the workplace, and, fundamentally, the lack of recognition given to certain activities in our society. He elaborates on the latter point:

"I have read a great deal on the transplants that have been performed in Cuba, and about the specialists who participated, as is only natural. But I don't remember reading anything about the people who cleaned the operating room, the ones who provided electricity, or those who sterilized the instruments. We are going to be a major power in this sector with paramedical personnel as well, and the workers who make it possible for the team to do its job are not given any recognition.

"There are jobs in agriculture and construction that are essential, and they are not given any dignity, either. That's why sometimes when we talk to a young man who doesn't want to accept a job in the restaurant and commerce sector, we realize that the sector is scorned out of ignorance.

"The UJC is working to this end, trying to educate people about the need for certain trades. We are analyzing a plan with students at polytechnical schools and universities that will enable them to begin their professions as blue-collar workers so that they can complete their training. They can learn a great deal from these workers."

As for the lack of attention given to young people just starting their careers, he has a very telling personal anecdote. The first day he arrived at Antillana, he was given a thick manual of health and safety regulations. Read it, they said, and then they took him and seven other coworkers on a tour of the plant. They did not talk about the importance of the job they would be doing, just about the risks they would encounter in the plant and the care they should take to avoid accidents on the job. Only two of them stayed on.

"There must be something that forces the management of a workplace to pay attention to that. Some people think that the job turnover problem can be solved by raising pay. It is true that there are material factors that can solve part of the problem, but you can find workers who might be able to earn more elsewhere or who could work closer to home, but they remain in their plants because they feel good.

"If we can convince them, they will stay, not out of resignation, but because they understand their importance. In addition, we must begin early. Often we miss an opportunity when a plant is nearby and we don't take children to what may be their future workplace. In this country there used to be worker traditions in this regard, like the one we have lost in the railroad sector. There is still the tradition of the miners, and we must try to preserve these things," he concluded.

Man in the Middle

I went to see the director of Labor Resources at the State Committee for Labor and Social Security (CETSS), Alfredo Diaz Urbay, armed with a variety of opinions, anecdotes, and specific cases that had come to my attention during this survey.

The official engaged in a flowing dialogue. What follows is, unfortunately, a mere summary of our conversation.

[BOHEMIA] Throughout this survey, it has become apparent that job turnover is closely tied to whether the worker likes the job. What influence do you think vocation has on this phenomenon?

[Diaz Urbay] "That is relative. Job turnover is actually related to the way the individual is treated, but not from the paternalistic point of view, but rather in terms of the material conditions, the environment, the healthiness of the workplace, and employee relations. Often these are subjective factors that are impossible to measure, and usually they are not indicated by the worker when he asks to be let go. What he wants is to cut the tie as quickly as possible.

"In some studies we have been able to see that the person who said he was leaving because of the pay was actually leaving because he wasn't getting enough attention. Sometimes we find him later on at another workplace earning less, but he has resolved a series of problems that he had. There are workplaces where we have raised the pay time and again, and still people ask to be let go. So it's not just a question of what kind work people do; it's also a matter of how people are treated on the job."

[BOHEMIA] And what about vocation?

[Diaz Urbay] "I don't think it's so much a problem of that nature. Very personally, I understand that although there are factors that are acting on it, there is also a group of fetishes that almost become absolute truths. The Education Ministry is looking into these excessively narrow profiles, because we are training technicians who only know how to move this thing from here to there, in other words, they are super-specialized."

Last Resort

"Moreover, we have a population with a very high level of education; more than 80 percent of our young people complete their 'bachillerato' degree. And there is where the family's influence enters into play: 'I worked too hard as a carpenter,' they may say, 'for you to do that now. You have to study for a career.'

"There are also youngsters who come to technical school a little beaten down, because their relatives have been rebuking them: 'You'll never be a doctor, you'll never be an architect,' and as a result they feel frustrated and guilty. This is aggravated by the lack of vocationalguidance. If you conduct a survey of people about to enter the university, you'll realize that many of them are uncertain about what their major will be.

"There is a second moment, that of changing one's vocation, which is repeated when a mid-level technical trade is chosen and one looks at the possibilities the country has to offer with regard to a given specialty or trade. This is particularly true during this 5-year period, when more young people are reaching working age than at any other time in Cuban history. For 2 years we have been experiencing the population explosion that reached grade school in the late 1960s, went on to secondary school, then to preuniversity studies, and now is entering the job market. Around 1990, nearly 600,000 citizens will be looking for their first jobs, but by the next 5-year period, only 300,000 will be in that situation, and we will have passed the peak.

"In addition, we are trying to link the need for a young labor force in a given territory with the youths' individual aspirations, which is not easy. To that we must add two very complex phenomena: the narrow profile and the training that existed, aimed at making mid-level technicians out of those who could not make it to the university. Thus, they were regarded as production managers rather than direct workers. That created distortions, especially when we showed the graduate a machine: 'Look, here is a lathe.' 'I'm not a lathe operator, I'm a technician.'

"At that point we have a new contradiction within the young person himself, and this is added to the fact that he did not go to the university and that he had problems selecting a technical school. So, because of his aspirations and because of everything we have put into his head, he comes to see the position of worker as a last resort."

New Generation on Jobs

[BOHEMIA] What is being done to change this situation?

[Diaz Urbay] "We are working on a number of measures. Education, in a serious and rapid effort, is expanding the profiles of mid-level technicians, including the trades. Secondly, a new element in this type of instruction is what we call the double condition. They finish up as technicians, but they can work as skilled labor. That is already reflected on their diplomas.

"But there are also many illusions about young people and their attitudes toward work. When the UJC and the Federation of Mid-Level School Students (FEEM) held their Congresses, the participants complained vociferously that we had about 20,000 mid-level technicians who had not been placed in jobs yet, and that they were just sitting there waiting for a job they liked to come along. This was possible, it was asserted, because their parents were supporting them. We even began to think that it was an attitude problem, and that is not at all the case.

"The commander in chief suggested that a reserve of skilled workers be created, and the municipal labor offices began to hire them, not for the purpose of giving them the jobs we expected them to ask for, commensurate with their training, but rather to provide a political response to those who had come out of the system and had apparently not been absorbed by the economy.

"And do you know what happened? To our own surprise, almost all of them accepted. In November, for example, 16,600 were working and only 2,700 were out of jobs. Many of them are doing good work in the construction contingents in Santiago de Cuba, or in Commerce and Restaurant activities. One of the major problems in that sector is the lack of skilled labor. There were no problems with the young people; the problems arose in some cases with the parents, because in this country it is blasphemy, for example, to say that we are going to place a mid-level economics technician in a job running a store (where thousands of pesos are handled and there are tremendous social repercussions). The task of the last few months has proven that the problems are not related to our youngsters' attitudes towards employment."

Not Enough Technicians for Agriculture

[BOHEMIA] The survey reveals some discrepancies between what people study and what the territories are offering. Is that a flaw in the system?

[Diaz Urbay] "I can tell you in all honesty that the demand in the municipalities is bad and very administrative. Remember that Education plans 3 or 4 years ahead of time, and then it has to perform miracles. These requests for labor are sometimes motivated by subjective factors. Thus, until last year we had thousands of extra agriculture-livestock technicians and skilled workers in agriculture. The new leadership of that entity came up with a new idea when it linked the individual to the area, and now we will not be able to graduate enough technicians to solve the problem in this sector for the next 10 years.

"Through the specialized departments of the Party, the polytechnical schools are being linked to centers of production, so that when the student graduates he has to be accepted by them. This is working quite well in the agroindustrial complexes, in the Ministry of Basic Industry (MINBAS), the National Institute for Automated Systems and Computer Technology (INSAC), and the Steelworking Industry (SIME). At the end of this course, they are supposed to receive their job assignment slips at the graduation ceremony.

"Although much remains to be done, we have made progress in this regard. The policy that is being pursued is that, as soon as the students enter the polytechnical school, they begin internships in certain industries. The problems of demand in the territories should be solved in this manner, bearing in mind as well that continuity of education must be assured."

[BOHEMIA] [Question] What role do the labor guidance offices play in all of this?

[Diaz Urbay] "We are thoroughly revising the employment administration system. We must study what the overall functions of these offices are, beyond merely receiving new workers. Our activities in this field were bogged down in paperwork and tangled in a web of statistics and models. According to the Institute of Domestic Demand, we required the second-highest number of procedures for the public. Pure red tape! It was learned that only 14 percent of the people who went there were looking for jobs, while 66 percent required the so-called mark of the labor reserve.

"This year we managed to eliminate 70 percent of the procedures. The first thing we did was to debureaucratize employment. From the standpoint of concepts, there is still a group of institutions in this sphere that we must change. This is particularly true of guidance, which is still weak and bad."

[BOHEMIA] Prospects?

[Diaz Urbay] "In general, I am optimistic about the possibility of advancing in this field. In the last 2 years we have made a great deal of progress in creating a worker culture, in integrating the polytechnical institutes into production, and in making sure young people are not unemployed.

[Box, p 31] Real Job Turnover in 1987

- There were 306,653 quits for this reason, representing 72.5 percent of all departures from employment.
- The turnover rate is 9.5 percent. This represents a 1.6-percent decline from the previous year.
- Women continue to show a higher rate of job stability.
- The reasons most often cited for job turnover are pay and commute distance.
- The sectors with the highest rates are construction and agriculture.

Some sectors have much higher rates than the national average, as is the case of the Steelworking Industry (SIME) and the Ministry of Light Industry (MINIL), with rates of 14.5 and 13.5 percent, respectively.

[Box, p 32] Conclusions?

There are still contradictions in our society. We have built a system in which work dignifies man, and yet many of us do not want our children to be workers. Where does the blame lie? Personal frustration? Overprotection? The problem has been identified, but the solution will come very slowly, because no decree can suddenly change by force something that has been deeply rooted in our minds. We all want to have a doctor in the family, and when the student doesn't make it into medical school, we chastise him and tell him he will be a nobody. In other words, he will have to go directly into production.

Our institutions have also been somewhat paternalistic, and have encouraged young people to look down on the trades, as was revealed in some of the interviews we conducted. Vocational guidance is still deficient; the demand for manpower does not correspond to the students we are graduating, revealing a clear lack of coordination between employing entities and educational institutions. Who is responsible for that?

Now the important thing is that there is an awareness of where the problems lie, and an effort is being made to improve the mechanisms for solving them. The greatest difficulty lies within ourselves. We must view the worker as the pillar on which rests the ultimate development of the technical-material base, and one of the most beautiful of the many activities that mankind can engage in.

Haiti

Further Reportage on Port-au-Prince 'Crisis'

Special Newscast on Events

FL0404172089 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole in French 1045 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Excerpts] Good morning, and welcome to this special edition of Radio Metropole's first newscast. [passage omitted] Here are the headlines: Port-au-Prince is still in crisis while the rest of the country remains calm. Four Leopards were killed yesterday on Delmas 29 during a clash with a Presidential Guard armored vehicle. Radio Metropole saw only one body, but eyewitnesses on the scene said that three other Leopards killed had been taken away by the Army. Also, three other Leopards were wounded and another four arrested yesterday. [passage omitted]

Some 250 young Leopard supporters erected flaming barricades on Delmas Road, blocking traffic. Looting of certain stores on Delmas Road had begun and some of the demonstrators demanded payment from motorists in order to let them by the barricades. Gunfire was heard, particularly in the Delmas area, late yesterday evening.

This morning, public transportation vehicles were very rare along the Port-au-Prince to Petion-Ville circuit. The remains of a barricade are visible at the entrance road to the El Rancho Hotel [in Petion-Ville] as well as on the Grand Rue, where public transportation is sparse.

A Leopard detachment of some 20 men was still occupying the international airport early yesterday evening, demanding that their commander, Himmler Rebus, be returned. However, according to the latest reports we have received this morning, the Leopards left the airport at around 1900.

For its part, the population, prevented from going about its normal activities by yesterday's disorders, is still awaiting a denouement that will allow it to resume its activities. We will develop these headlines shortly. Stay tuned to Radio Metropole. [passage omitted]

The national radio and television station, surrounded during the day by Leopards, had gone off the air. They did not resume broadcasting until very late last night. This is the balance sheet of yesterday's events. Four Leopards have reportedly been killed during a clash. This morning, the smoking remains of the barricades erected yesterday are still visible on the pavement. The roadblocks that had been set up at the lower part of Delmas Road yesterday have been removed this morning. The time is 0656 and 55 seconds. Nancy Roc is going to give us a summary of yesterday's events.

[Roc] [Passage omitted] An employee of the national television station said that a group of Leopards had shown up yesterday morning at the national television station, which is guarded by soldiers from the Presidential Guard, to demand the release of Leopards' Commander Himmler Rebus—considered the principal instigator of the failed coup—who is under military guard at the National Palace. These soldiers also showed up at Radio Haiti-Inter, a privately owned radio station in the capital, to make the same demand.

Thus, Smoy [Metropole reporter], by early afternoon the situation in Port-au-Prince had deteriorated totally, particularly along Delmas Road, where a group of demonstrators, estimated at about 300 people, erected big flaming barricades all along the Delmas Road, from Petion-Ville as far down as Delmas 19, as well as along the road to the airport. These demonstrators chanted antigovernment and anti-Avril slogans all afternoon. [passage omitted]

At around 1530, tanks and armored vehicles from the Dessalines Barracks appeared in the area, and there was heavy gunfire.

At around 1600, four members of the Leopards Corps, the antiguerrilla battalion that had been the spearhead of Sunday's failed coup, were killed in northwest Port-au-Prince—more precisely, at Delmas 29, during a clash with a Presidential Guard armored vehicle. Other witnesses report eight dead. The Leopards were in a jeep that collided with the armored vehicle. We still don't know if the soldiers died as a result of the collision or if they were victims of the heavy gunfire from this same armored vehicle. An eyewitness saw at least four bloody bodies, and Marcus Plaisimond [Metropole reporter] was on the scene yesterday, and talked to a witness, who tells us about these events.

We have a technical problem. However, Radio Metropole itself, which was on the scene yesterday, saw one body, but people tell us there were four dead and three wounded. [passage omitted]

Also, shortly before 1600, the national radio and television stations went off the air. However, we noted early this morning that RTNH [Haitian National Radio and Television] is back on the air. There has not as yet been any official communique on the situation in Port-au-Prince or on any possible solution to the events we are going through. [passage omitted]

Regarding yesterday evening, both access roads to Petion-Ville were blocked, at the level of the cemetery, as was Delmas 64. There were big barricades blocking the road as well as many demonstrators who refused to let vehicles by. We were on the scene last night until after 1930, and we were able to see that several vehicles—even police vehicles—failed to get through these barricades, where growing agitation persisted late into the evening.

We also point out that the One-Stop Market and the Sessa bookstore on Delmas Road, and nearby Carnival Ice Cream were looted. The rumors that Big Star Market and the Joe Etienne shop were also looted have been denied. We have also been told that the windows of Automeca [car dealership], in that same area, have been shattered.

In conclusion, the Delmas area was kept alert until midnight last night by numerous bursts of gunfire from automatic weapons, and this morning the remains of barricades are still present on Delmas Road. However, the roadblock that had been set up near the Police Traffic Department has been removed. [passage omitted]

According to a military source contacted by phone yesterday at the presidential palace, most of the Leopards Corps was still in its camp. The Leopards occupying the airport were going back and forth along the Delmas

Road. Most of them were young recruits. There had been no problem with the powerful Jean-Jacques Dessalines Battalion, whose garrison is next door to the National Palace.

According to another palace military source, Lieutenant Colonel Philippe Biamby, commander of the Presidential Guard, was being guarded militarily, along with Colonel Rebus, who is Biasmby's military academy classmate.

General Herard Abraham, interim commander in chief of the Army, whose refusal to accept the presidency from the rebels was decisive in making the coup fail, is also at the palace at the side of President Avril in order to confront the situation.

Furthermore, the replacement late yesterday morning of the chief of the Port-au-Prince police, Colonel Georges Valcin, who was originally considered close to General Avril, with Lieutenant Colonel Henri-Robert Augustin, is giving rise to much wondering. Col Valcin, like Dessalines Battalion commander Colonel Guy Francois, graduated from the military academy in the same class as Col Rebus.

Also, our correspondent in Mirebalais tells us of the population's stupefaction at the events. [passage omitted] Our correspondent explained to us that the Leopards left the airport at around 1900 or 1930 last night. [passage omitted]

Thus, the events were met with indifference in Cap-Haitien and Saint-Marc. On the other hand, in Mirebalais there was a certain amount of panic, and stupefaction, Smoy, upon learning of the events in Port-au-Prince.

The time is 0716 and 30 seconds. This is the end of this special edition. [passage omitted] We will also flash information to you during the course of the day. Stay tuned to Radio Metropole for further details and information on the events expected today [sur le deroulement des evenements attendus pour aujourd'hui]. [passage omitted]

Departure of Officers

FL0404164589 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] We have here a communique from the Ministry of Interior and National Defense. We will read the communique for you.

Well, the Haitian Government says that following the attempt to destabilize the government on the nights of 1 and 2 April 1989, they captured the people heading this crazy act. These people asked to be allowed to leave the country.

After studying this possibility, and in order to allow the situation to return to normal quickly, Haitian President Lieutenant General Prosper Avril responded to former officers Philippe Biamby, Leonce Qualo, and Himmler Rebus, saying they could go to the United States via the Dominican Republic. They were given passports and visas for both of these countries.

Former Leopards Corps Commander Himmler Rebus had with him his wife and four children.

The Haitian Government reiterates its firm determination to return Haiti's prestige and asks for the cooperation of all so that this urgent work can be accomplished.

That is a press release from the Ministry of Interior and National Defense. It is dated 4 April 1989 and signed by Acedius Saint-Louis, minister of interior and national defense.

We are going to tell you some more about this communique at the end of this newscast.

Further on Officers Leaving

FL0404194089 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in Creole 1300 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] As we promised—for those who want accurate information on the fate of Colonel Himmler Rebus, former Leopard Commander Rebus, Philippe Biamby, and Leonce Qualo—they have left Haiti for the Dominican Republic, from where they are to go to the United States. It was they, themselves, who asked the government for this. The government agreed. Consequently, Rebus, Biamby, and Qualo have left Haiti by land for Santo Domingo, from where they are going to go to the United States.

We remind listeners that this press release came from the Ministry of Information and Coordination. This press release from the Ministry of Information and Coordination is signed by Acedius Saint-Louis, interim minister [of Information and Coordination].

'Important Changes' Announced

FL0404192889 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale in French 1700 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] There have been important changes within the Haitian Armed Forces:

Lieutenant Colonel Lionel Claude has been promoted from assistant commander of the Leopards Corps to commander;

Lieutenant Colonel Henri Robert Augustin, formerly head of the Motor Vehicle Traffic Department, is appointed commander of the Military Department of the Police of Port-au-Prince;

Captain Jean Robert Rene, formerly duty officer [officier de service] at Army General Headquarters, is appointed commander of the 22d Company, [Military] District of Delmas—formerly known as Fort Dimanche;

Major Isidor Pongnon, formerly commander of the 22d Company, is appointed head of the Motor Vehicle Traffic Department; Colonel Serge Saint-Eloi, formerly commander of the Transport Service [service des transports], is appointed assistant head of the general staff, G-1;

Colonel Christophe Dardompre, formerly commander of the National Penitentiary, is appointed commander of the Presidential Guard.

Transfers:

Colonel Georges Valcin, formerly chief of the Port-au-Prince Police, is transferred to Army General Headquarters, as duty officer.

Sent into retirement:

Colonel Ernst Jean-Louis, former assistant chief of the general staff, G-1, is sent into retirement.

Fired:

Lieutenant Colonel Carrel Occil, former commander of the [Military] Department of the North, who was recently transferred to Army General headquarters, as duty officer.

Lieutenant Colonel Ruben Alexis, former duty officer at Army General headquarters.

Lietenant Colonel Himmler Rebus, former commander of the Leopards Corps.

Colonel Philippe Biamby, former commander of the Presidential Guard.

Lieutenant Colonel Leonce Qualo, former duty officer at Army General headquarters.

Major Renel Sanon, former head of the 1st Bureau at Army General headquarters.

El Salvador

PDC Deputy Assassinated in Santa Ana

PA0504052589 San Salvador Canal Doce Television in Spanish 0345 GMT 5 Apr 89

[Text] Simeon Bonilla, Christian Democratic Party [PDC] deputy for Santa Ana Department, was assassinated tonight by unidentified individuals. The attack took place inside a store in Santa Julia neighborhood, Santa Ana.

The PDC condemned this crime and described it as unfortunate. The PDC also asked the relevant authorities to investigate Bonilla's assassination.

The PDC Executive Committee is currently holding an emergency meeting following the death of their deputy.

FMLN Claims 25 Army Casualties in Ambush

PA0404143589 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] Here is an important report from the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front. A guerrilla ambush on troops of Military Detachment No 2 on the Sensuntepeque-Ilobasco highway caused 25 enemy casualties. A detailed report reads: At 0900 on 3 April, a Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front guerrilla unit [words indistinct] a military truck carrying Military Detachment No 2 troops on the Sensuntepeque-Ilobasco highway, near Santa Lucia Canton, Cabanas Department. The truck hit three mines, and 25 soldiers were killed or wounded. The truck was destroyed. We repeat: There were 25 casualties, and the truck was destroyed.

The enemy, whose morale is low, did not respond to our fire. The report adds that 30 minutes after the ambush a helicopter evacuated the wounded to local military hospitals. We send revolutionary greetings to our comrades in Cabanas Department, who carried out this major operation a few hours after the Military Detachment No 2 commander cast doubts on our comrades' capabilities.

Civil Defense, National Police Reportedly Clash

PA0404135889 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] Pay close attention to the following report: The National Police and the Civil Defense inflicted casualties on each other. Pay attention to this report because the Press Committee of the Armed Forces issued a false report on this incident.

A report from Santa Ana Department indicates that Metapan's National Police and the Civil Defense inadvertently gave us ample assistance in our efforts to increase the enemy's strategic defeats.

A clash between these two repressive corps left a casualty toll of 20 [as heard], counting dead and wounded. The report indicates that at 1000 on 31 March, a National Police unit from Los Llanitos Canton, Metapan Jurisdiction, Santa Ana Department, clashed with a (Carrisalillo) Civil Defense patrol from the same jurisdiction. After heavy fighting, the confirmed casualty toll was 11, 4 of whom were National Police members; the rest were Civil Defense members.

The enemies inflicted casualties on themselves. They inflicted 11 casualties on their own men. That is how things stand in Metapan. That is what western front fighters are doing to the paramilitary troops and to the National Police.

Nicaragua

Government Extends Cease-Fire Until 30 Apr

PA0404123689 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1215 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] The Nicaraguan Government has extended the suspension of Sandinist People's Army offensive operations against the armed rebel forces throughout the country until 30 April. The contras have once again been given the opportunity to put down their weapons and resume a peaceful life.

At the same time, an official communique emphasizes, the authorities' unilateral cease-fire will not influence the implementation of plans to strengthen Nicaragua's defense capabilities so that the Republic will be ready to repel the mercenary bands at any time.

The Sandinist government, showing its goodwill and hoping to achieve peace, extends the suspension of offensive operations against the contra forces that was last renewed in March 1988.

Borge Views 1990 Elections, U.S. Policy

PA0404135789 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1230 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] In Quito, Ecuador, Commander Tomas Borge Martinez, Nicaraguan interior minister and member of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] National Directorate, expressed absolute confidence that the FSLN will win the February 1990 elections. Commander Borge will take part in the meeting of the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties, which begins today in Quito.

After the formal opening ceremony, the Nicaraguan revolutionary leader plans to have a special meeting with Ecuadoran President Rodrigo Borja, who has declared his admiration for the Sandinist people's anti-imperialist struggle.

Interior Minister Borge believes that the Bush administration is less belligerent than the Reagan administration and that the Bush administration offers a more optimistic plan for the consolidation of peace in Central America, given the contras' military defeat.

Speaking with reporters in Quito, Borge warned that both U.S. Administrations believe that it is possible to maintain the counterrevolution as a means of pressuring Nicaragua into carrying out what the U.S. Administration has called the Nicaraguan democratization process.

Borge added: "U.S. insistence on our creating policy according to U.S. desires and hopes is a legacy of the Reagan administration; nevertheless, I believe that we must be optimistic regarding the current U.S. policy."

According to Borge, President Bush does not share Reagan's obstinate position. Borge said: "I do not believe that anyone can go to the extremes that he [former U.S. President Reagan] went to. Anything after Reagan must be an improvement."

Regarding peace in Central America, Borge reminded reporters that the peace process received its final touches in El Salvador and that Nicaragua has been fulfilling its commitments. Commander Borge concluded by saying: "We are leaders by virtue of fulfilling our commitments, and we are creating the proper conditions for stable peace."

Radio Paz Labor Conflict Reportedly Resolved

PA0404131089 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1211 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] The Radio Paz conflict has been resolved. Radio Paz employees remained in control of station facilities throughout 3 April, but the regular broadcasting schedule was not affected.

The People's Broadcasting Radio Corporation [CORADEP] trade union demanded that the station's current director, Norma Guadamuz, be allowed to remain in her position. Norma Guadamuz resigned on 30 March. Station employees claim that she was pressured into resigning by CORADEP directors.

A document resolving the conflict was signed by the labor union, CORADEP, the Labor Ministry, the Union of Nicaraguan Journalists, and the Sandinist National Liberation Front's Agitation and Propaganda Department.

According to the six-point agreement, Norma Guadamuz will be allowed to retain her position as Radio Paz director. In addition, CORADEP has promised to recognize the Trade Union Organization of Communication Media Workers as the employees' official trade union and to cooperate with them fully. Furthermore, CORADEP will be holding talks with employees and hopes to establish a set of internal guidelines for the trade union on 1 May. Furthermore, it was acknowledged that even though as a corporation CORADEP has the authority to appoint station directors, it must keep in mind station employee proposals when reaching these decisions in order to promote better understanding.

USSR Envoy Discusses Soviet Elections

PA0404204389 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Interview with Soviet Ambassador to Nicaragua Valeriy Dmitriyevich Nikolayenko by unidentified reporter in Managua, date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] What do these elections mean? What does a 20-percent loss represent?

[Nikolayenko] It is not a loss but a gain for democracy and perestroyka, because these elections prove that perestroyka and democratization are in progress, that the people have a voice, that they can elect the people who respond to their needs, who present the platforms and programs most appropriate for the current stage of our national development.

[Reporter] Has the Communist Party lost any of its influence?

[Nikolayenko] No. It is precisely this party that initiated perestroyka and democratization. Of course, not all the party cadres, especially in the provinces and regions, respond to the country's new needs. They have not been able to reorganize their own work.

[Reporter] Mr Ambassador, were the elections a means of purging the party? (?You said the results would not be challenged.)

[Nikolayenko] It is not a purge, as in the early years; it is the natural selection by the people of individuals who respond to their needs.

[Reporter] What will happen to the 20 percent rejected by the people?

[Nikolayenko] This is a sign, of course, that those people did not meet the current standards. Each specific case will be examined; a loss in a democratic election is not a serious problem; it is not a crime or a deficiency in itself, because anyone can lose an election. That is what elections are for. I believe, therefore, that each comrade's party organization should examine his or her case on an individual basis. It is not necessary to expel them from the party, as would be the case in the purge you refer to.

[Reporter] Are the Soviet election results proof that the masses have rejected the Communist Party's old guard and support perestroyka?

[Nikolayenko] The people voted for the candidates who support perestroyka, which indicates their overwhelming support for perestroyka; those who lost the elections [words indistinct] or through the election process did not actively support perestroyka or were viewed by the people as conservative representatives who may, perhaps, support perestroyka—but only in word, not deed. The election results show that the overwhelming majority support perestroyka, glasnost, and the new Soviet democratization.

Panama

Cancellation of PCC Board Meeting Protested

PA0404125589 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 2300 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] In a letter to William Giannelli, chairman of the Panama Canal Commission [PCC] Board of Directors, Panama protested the sudden and independent U.S. decision to cancel the board meeting scheduled for 5 and 6 April in Baltimore, Maryland. The Panamanian contingent on the Board of Directors expressed its rejection of the rationale provided for this abrupt action. The rationale fails to mention the U.S. Government's irresponsible and disrespectful decision to retain income and education taxes deducted from Panamanian PCC employees, and its insistence on inviting Juan B. Sosa [Panamanian ambassador to the United States recognized by the U.S. Government] to the meetings, a man who does not represent the Panamanian Government. This has had a negative impact on employee morale and has precluded full participation at board meetings.

Panama asked Giannelli to call a Board of Director's Executive Committee meeting no later than 25 April in Panama or anywhere else for the sole reason of discussing the following topics: the results of the (Temple, Barker, and Sworn) Inc. transit volume forecast study; general projects and improvement studies for the period 1989-2000, including maintenance projects, equipment acquisition, improvement projects, and a technical information inventory; and additional specialized training required for canal operations not provided through Panamanian educational opportunities.

Foreign Ministry Communique

PA0404185589 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 4 Apr 89 pp 2, 19

["Text" of Foreign Ministry "press communique" issued in Panama City on 3 April]

[Text] The Foreign Ministry reports that the Panamanian Government has described as a new aggressive, even insidious, political maneuver the unilateral decision by Mr William Gianelli, president of the [PCC], to cancel the Board of Directors meeting scheduled for 5-6 April 1989 in Baltimore.

Furthermore, the Foreign Ministry denounces the fact that a U.S. Government official with such responsibility and with such a high-ranking position in the administration and operation of the canal makes up stories about nonexistent situations and presents them as facts. These has been used by the U.S. Government as an excuse since May 1986 to justify to the world a policy which openly interferes in Panamanian internal affairs through destabilizing activities, economic aggression, and threats of force, which the Panamanian Government has denounced.

Mr Gianelli holds Panama responsible for the fact that the Panamanian representatives have not attended the Panama Canal Commission Board of Directors meetings for 1 year. He either assumes that the recipients of his accusations have no memory, or he is aware of the effectiveness of the U.S.-Government controlled news media in suppressing the truth. In fact, at each meeting Mr Gianelli and U.S. diplomatic representatives orchestrated an onslaught of humiliations and arbitrary actions, such as the denial of the visas needed to travel to the United States, thus preventing the participation of Panamanian representatives.

In fact, the attempt to make everyone believe that Panama might hinder canal operations and that the Panama Canal administrator and officials should not leave their posts given the political situation in Panama is tantamount to expecting that everyone will believe these lies, which cannot be maintained regardless of the deceptive and slanderous statements that Mr Gianelli decides to make and disseminate.

Similarly, the Foreign Ministry warns the international community about a 27 March 1989 PCC press communique which contains deceptive, false, and slanderous information about the conditions for Panamanian PCC employees.

The problems faced by the Panamanian PCC employees arise from the fact that upon U.S. Government instructions, the PCC arbitrarily—and in open violation of the 1977 Panama Canal treaties—deducted from the employees' wages the amounts they owe to the Panamanian Government. The PCC has refused to turn over to the Panamanian Finance Ministry those sums belonging to the employees, whose only legal use must be the cancellation of the tax obligations for which these sums were withheld.

This not only violates the treaty, but places Panamanian employees in an uncomfortable position with regard to the National Treasury. The withholding of this money resulted in a fiscal violation and, consequently, left employees exposed to legal sanctions. If a worker is not up to date on his payments to the National Treasury, he cannot travel abroad, get license plates for his car, or carry out certain business activities; they are also subject to having attachments placed on their possessions in lieu of collecting on their debts.

The Panamanian Government has in no way violated current constitutional guarantees, and each and every one of the measures has strictly abided by Panamanian tax laws. If, as a result of the arbitrary withholding of the PCC employees' money, they cannot obtain the document certifying that their income tax has been paid—a document necessary for the annual renewal of their license plates—then the PCC is solely to blame, because it decided to withhold the tax deductions. PCC employees know very well that the Panamanian Government considers their work very important and, just as it has always defended their rights and struggled so that they receive fair wages, it is now willing to help them avoid any problems—provided that this does not involve violating the laws applicable to all taxpayers.

PCC President William Gianelli's rude and arrogant tone does not surprise Panamanians, because he regards Panamanians as colonial subjects whose demands need not be heeded in the least. Any event or situation affecting the normal operations of the Panama Canal will be the result of U.S. actions against Panama, carried out by Mr William Gianelli.

Besides flagrantly misrepresenting the facts according to the official U.S. technique of "doublespeak" [preceding word in English], Mr Gianelli resorts to obvious lies in his accusations against Panamanian authorities and the Panama Defense Forces, with the obvious intent of preparing the U.S. people and the world for a continuation of or an increase in abuse against Panama and its citizens.

The Foreign Ministry will proceed to invite representatives from the main countries that use the Panama Canal to supply them with the legal paperwork supporting the attachment authority that the PCC has provoked by withholding their employees' money for purely political reasons, which is unjustifiable according to international law and the existing agreements between Panama and the United States.

Furthermore, the Panamanian Government can demonstrate at any time—both to friendly nations and to steamship companies—that the U.S. economic aggression against Panama and Mr Gianelli's actions and statements are characteristic of the tenant who is about to leave and who does not care what happens after his eviction. In contrast, all Panamanians—without exception—are willing to defend and protect Panama's most important asset, even against the will of U.S. officials, because it is a resource that will soon be under the full control of the Panamanian Government, to the benefit of its people and other nations. Mr Gianelli's belief that Panama and its people will be unstable when they are not under U.S. domination may explain why he still does not understand that the Panamanian people's second religion is the Panama Canal and that this reverence includes not only the canal's transfer on the date specified by the 1977 Panama Canal treaties, but it's conservation, modernization, and uninterrupted and even more efficient operation.

The Panamanian Government regards as a national priority that the Panama Canal must continue to operate efficiently, as it has done over the last 75 years, serving ships from all nations in the world. The international maritime community can rest assured that only the United States is currently interested in creating situations or events that affect the normal operation of the Panama Canal.

Panama publicly demands before the international community that the United States suspend actions of intimidation, aggression, and intervention in internal Panamanian affairs and comply with the obligations stated in the Torrijos-Carter treaties in a spirit of cooperation and mutual respect. The United States must turn over the sums withheld from the Panamanian employees' salaries for income tax and education tax purposes and pay the Panamanian Government all the amounts owed from canal tolls, fixed annuities, and reimbursable public services, as stipulated in the Panama Canal Treaties.
Panama City, 3 April 1989

Canal Administrator To Resign at End of Year

PA0404033189 Panama City MEDIODIA in Spanish 3 Apr 89 p 2

[Text] Panama Canal Commission [PCC] Deputy Administrator Fernando Manfredo has announced he will resign his post, which he has occupied since 1977, at the end of this year.

The Torrijos-Carter treaties establish that a Panamanian citizen must become the PCC administrator and a U.S. citizen must become the PCC deputy administrator on 1 January 1990.

In a recent interview granted to Circuito RPC Television, Manfredo said: "When I leave this agency (the PCC) at the end of the year, I will proudly say that the Panamanian labor force at the PCC increased from 69 to 85 percent with an increasing participation in managerial positions and highly specialized posts."

Manfredo said the Panamanian employees are highly qualified and there will "be no difficulties" when Panama takes full control of the canal in the year 2000.

Solis Palma Receives Japanese Businessmen

PA0304230589 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Text] Japanese businessmen met with Manuel Solis Palma, minister in charge of the Presidency, to study the facilities the Panamanian Government offers for investments in various fields such as industry, agriculture, and commerce.

During their visit, the distinguished businessmen, who were accompanied by Panamanian Ambassador to Japan Alberto Calvo, expressed interest in establishing themselves in the Colon Free Zone to export items from various countries. They also discussed the possibility of initiating a professional exchange program as soon as possible, which would help both countries develop their respective technologies and education systems.

PDC Paper, Radio Commentaries Questioned

PA0204040789 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 28 Mar 89 pp 10, 18

[From the "Politics and Politicians" column: "For the Ears of the Director of the Government and Justice Ministry's Media Directorate"]

[Text] Today we want to ask about the legal basis on which the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] is publishing a little newspaper called LA ESTRELLA CIVILISTA, which describes itself as "the PDC's news and propaganda organ."

We would like the Media Directorate headed by Luis Romero Villalobos to explain if this "news organ" meets the requirements established by a law in effect since 1978, and if it functions in accordance with current media guidelines.

It is unacceptable to allow people to disobey media laws and the guidelines of the journalistic profession in our country, and to let their benevolent attitudes serve as a shield to protect publications that operate within a subversive context and that carry subversive material.

If the pamphlet is being published clandestinely, we urge officials to apply the media law.

Either we live in a de jure state and enforce the law, or let us all violate the rules and act like anarchists, without God or the law. Is this what we want? There is still time to correct this situation, which we will continue to denounce until the appropriate Government and Justice Ministry officials take action to correct it.

We would also like to know why so many politicians are buying and using radio time to broadcast "commentary programs" or radio news programs, claiming that they are backed by an Electoral Code provision.

It would be wise to tell those who think that we do not know any better that "radio time for political parties" is one thing and meddling in the field of radio journalism is another.

Without engaging in polemics over what Article 167 of the Electoral Code establishes, it is necessary to emphasize that politicians and radio station owners are interpreting that article in whatever way they please. The article states: "The media is obligated to serve political parties requesting its services."

It is explicitly stated that this airtime is for "political parties," not for any politician in particular. Then why are some smart-aleck radio station owners selling time to politicians so that they can air their alleged "newscasts," or whatever you may want to call them, when those politicians do not have a license to operate as radio announcers or commentators?

This is not fair. It goes against journalistic principles. This is why we are hereby denouncing what is happening with Radio Guadalupe and Radio La Voz de Panama, owned by Fernando Nunez Fabrega.

Using the political program airtime, political candidates such as David Arce, Justo Cortez, and Juan Manuel Catulovich—to list only the most important ones from a list that soon will be endless—air programs from Monday to Friday.

The Media Directorate demands that journalists comply with Decree 155 of 28 May 1962. Article 63 of that decree states:

"Any person wanting employment as a radio newsman or radio commentator must request a license from the Government and Justice Ministry." Article 64 of the same decree states: "To obtain a radio commentator license or a radio newsman license, the applicant must have...a radio announcer's license."

If this regulation is violated, the Government and Justice Ministry can impose fines of up to 200 balboas. There are the cases of [Panama City RPC Radio and Television announcers] Julio Miller and Omayra de Leon de Watson.

Why can Justo Cortez of MOLIRENA [Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement] have several radio commentary programs without having a radio announcer or radio commentator license? (He does not even have a junior high school diploma)

Why, Mr Luis Romero Villalobos?

And why are radio stations allowed to charge loan-shark rates ranging from between 1,200 and 1,500 balboas per hour when Article 167 of the Electoral Code forbids that. That article states:

"The media cannot increase rates charged to political parties in the 12 months prior to the election campaigns and are to make a minimum rate reduction of 25 percent."

To conclude this first commentary on this issue, we want to tell the people that somebody is being too liberal in interpreting current regulations. We warn that person that laws are to be obeyed by everyone and that we are not going to let him continue acting as a smart aleck. An eye for an eye, and more. This is the first warning.

Commentary Questions Credibility of PDC Polls

PA0404020089 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 31 Mar 89

["Today in the World" commentary by Luis Manuel Martinez: "The Credibility of Polls"]

[Text] Supported by the FRG, which has sent more than $5 million for campaign expenses; with the propaganda apparatus the United States provides through Venezuela and Otto Reich, the well-known U.S. ambassador to Venezuela; and advised and directed by a group of American psychological warfare experts, Panama's Christian Democratic Party [PDC], a branch of an ultraright-wing international organization, has contracted with foreign firms to conduct several polls regarding the electorate's preference for the 7 May elections. It has also invited approximately 30 individuals to carry out provocative actions under the useful pretext of being impartial observers.

A Venezuelan company has just presented the first part of the mass confusion that has resulted from these polls. According to the polls, 80 percent of Panama's electorate will vote for the ADOC [Civic Opposition Democratic Alliance] and only 20 percent will vote for COLINA [National Liberation Coalition]. In other words, 80 percent to 20 percent.

The poll also states that more than 85 percent of the electorate will vote, thus eliminating, in a very indirect manner, the skepticism and the lack of interest expressed by the followers of the late Arnulfo Arias [former Authentic Panamenist Party leader] for elections in which they have no interest in because of their leader's absence. When the PDC says that 85 percent of the electorate will vote, it is saying that a very high percentage of the national electorate will vote.

This entire poll needs, as every poll needs, the basic element of credibility. Polls conducted by organizations that have ties to the parties they are serving do nothing but contribute to these parties' disinformation plans. The Panamanian people, however, are not deceived because they have been reading one lie after another about their country for the past 2 years. Therefore, these polls serve a single purpose. They create an atmosphere for fraud. With the ADOC already claiming that it has 80 percent of the vote, any result that does not report this 80 percent on 7 May will be considered fraudulent. Then the American apparatus, with all the international news agencies, the national television networks, the big newspapers and their worldwide branches, will get the fraud machine rolling to justify new attacks on Panama.

I must therefore warn that these polls are the means for the development of a plan for street riots, arson, assaults, attacks, stonings, and traffic interruptions that the PDC is planning for 8 [as received] May. Whatever the results, if the PDC fails to win the elections, the fraud will be in motion; the PDC is manufacturing it in a joint plan with the United States, Bonn, Caracas, and the Mephistophelian Ricky [Ricardo Arias Calderon], who for all the excess bones he has is lacking in respect for his country's peace and coexistence.

This contrast between the bony Ricky Calderon and the chubby-cheeked Guillermo Endara is the very image of a tragedy. They need chaos and that is why they are planting it. Eighty percent of the electorate is with them. It is as if they were undergoing a popularity explosion. The dull Endara, who has no message, who is a member of an oligarchic family that has connected him with all types of private businesses, a conservative just like his brother and his entire family, has become a monster of popularity overnight according to the polls the PDC pays for. The people would be crazy to vote for the fat man; they would be sending 300 pounds to the Palace of the Herons [presidential residence]. This is the slogan of these polls paid by the PDC to deceive people who do not know how to read between the lines. Watch out. A poll that is not carried out by an impartial organization, which is carried out by gringo or Venezuelan firms—because both countries are conspiring against Panama—is a pitiful waste of money. Watch out for those polls.

Paper Alleges PDC 'Blacklist' Prepared

PA0304121789 Panama City LA REPUBLICA DOMINICAL in Spanish 2 Apr 89 pp 8-B, 9-B, 14-A

[Unattributed report: "If the Opposition Wins on 7 May: Blacklist of Officials Who Will Be Brought to Trial"]

[Text] Expanding our reporters' probe, which led to the our receipt of a number of documents in the possession of top-ranking Christian Democratic Party [PDC] officials, it has been possible to compile lists of government officials prepared by the PDC.

Those lists include persons who have held top government jobs since 11 October 1968.

As we had stated earlier, the documents obtained by our reporters include some that read: "With our victory in the May 7 elections, the process to bring to trial all the persons on the lists will immediately get under way."

As the PDC leaders note, the blacklists include ministers, acting ministers, deputy ministers, directors, deputy directors of centralized agencies, and managers and assistant managers of autonomous agencies.

The name of each person is accompanied by the respective appointment decree number.

All of this constitutes a clear sign of the thirst for vengeance of opposition leaders, linked to the oligarchy and subservient to the U.S. Embassy in Panama. The lists also constitute another indication that the opposition wants to sow hatred and division among Panamanians.

It also has been confirmed that the aforementioned lists were prepared following the guidelines of two deadly U.S. Embassy officials who have been conspiring against Panama in recent years.

[The paper publishes the following names—some repeated—along with either the date and appointment decree number or just the dates each official served; dates and appointment decree numbers have been omitted below; names of some ministries have changed]

MINISTRY OF THE PRESIDENCY, SINCE OCTOBER 1968

Juan Materno Vasquez
Pedro Rognoni
Jose Guillermo Aizpu
Fernando Manfredo
Ricardo Rodriguez
Gabriel Castro
Mario De Diego
Gustavo Gonzalez
Agustin Espino
Jose Fierro
Nander A. Pitty

PLANNING AND ECONOMIC POLICY MINISTERS, SINCE 1973

Nicolas Ardito Barletta
Ernesto Perez Balladares
Menalco Solis
Ricaurte Vasquez
Gustavo Gonzalez
Luis Alberto Arias
Hector Alexander
Gustavo Gonzalez

HOUSING MINISTERS, SINCE 1973

Jose A. de la Ossa
Abel Rodriguez
Zia Elena Lee
Roberto Velasquez
Tomas G. Altamirano D.
Raul R. Rodriguez
David Samudio
Ricardo Bermudez

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRIES MINISTERS, SINCE OCTOBER 1968

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Aristides Romero Jr
Julio Sosa
Arturo D. Melo
Raul Brostella
Carlos Julio Quijano
Mario Rognoni
Hernan Porras
Fernando Manfredo Jr
Juan Jose Amado III
Mario De Diego
Carlos Hoffman
Jose B. Cardenas
Isaac Hanono Missri

HEALTH MINISTERS SINCE OCTOBER 1968

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Susana R. de Torrijos
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Jose Guillermo Aizpu
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Gustavo Garcia de Paredes
Manuel Solis Palma

FINANCE MINISTERS, SINCE OCTOBER 1968

Henry Ford
Gabriel Castro
Miguel A. Sanchiz
Rogelio Fabrega
Gabriel Castro
Arturo D. Melo
Orvilie Goodin
Jose Antonio De La Ossa
Jose Guillermo Aizpu
Ernesto Perez Balladares
Orville Goodin
Ricaurte Vasquez
Hector Alexander

FOREIGN RELATIONS MINISTERS, SINCE OCTOBER 1968

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Juan Antonio Tack
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Jorge Illueca
Oyden Ortega
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Hector Ortega
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Efrain Zanetti
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Justo Fidel Palacios
Rodolfo Chiari de Leon
Jorge Ricardo Riba
Modesto Justiani
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AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK MINISTERS

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Rosa Raquel Saona

To be continued.

Judge Suspends Seizure of Sugar Mill Accounts

PA3103183389 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 30 Mar 89

[Text] Lorenzo Parker, Panamanian Finance and Treasury Ministry attachment official [juez ejecutor], announced this afternoon that the Finance and Treasury Ministry has suspended the confiscation of National Sugar Mill bank accounts.

Parker stressed that the courts do not wish to harm employees, so their actions must be carried out without harming any Valle-Enrique Company shareholders besides Eric Arturo Delvalle.

Judge Parker delivered a copy of the note suspending the order to confiscate the National Sugar Mill accounts to Julio Maison, secretary general of the National Sugar

Mill labor union. In addition, Judge Parker reported that copies of the same note will be sent to the various banks at which the National Sugar Mill has accounts.Judge Parker said this document guarantees that the courts' actions regarding the confiscation of the National Sugar Mill bank accounts have ended.

Archaeological Artifacts Sold at U.S. Base
PA0304030689 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 2 Apr 89 p 1A

[Report by Cristobal Martinez]

[Text] A considerable amount of Guaymi culture archaeological artifacts from the area of San Juan River, Santiago de Veraguas, were sold yesterday by a Chilean at the Fort Clayton fair without the corresponding permit.

Investigations carried out by LA REPUBLICA allow us to state that the artifacts sold at the fair are small and large earthen jars from the burial grounds at San Pablo River. The artifacts are very well made and painted in black and red ocher.

We urge the National Institute of Culture's National Directorate of Historical Patrimony to carry out the appropriate investigations, given that the artifacts are being sold with the gringos' consent.

Argentina

Reactions to Pugliese Appointment Reported

PY0304220689 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 3 Apr 89 p 7

[Text] (NA-DYN)—Reactions to the change of economy minister continued yesterday with most regarding the appointment of Lower House Speaker Juan Carlor Pugliese as a positive step although doubts were expressed as to whether there would be any change in policies.

Peronist presidential candidate Carlos Menem said that he would not like to think that the ouster of Juan Sourrouille was just an "electoral manoeuvre," hoping that it would not be presented as a triumph for his Radical rival Eduardo Angeloz.

Menem pointed out that Sourrouille's resignation had been demanded for a long time by various sectors and that a lot of time had been wasted before the final departure of the minister. He added that there was no point in changing the men in charge without also changing economic policies.

Finally, Menem wished Pugliese luck, saying the country both "deserved and needed it." He described the country as on the brink of bankruptcy but said it could be refloated thanks to its enormous potential in resources.

Lower House minority leader Jose Luis Manzano (Peronist-Mendoza) warned Publiese against any speculative manoeuvres or enlisting in the Angeloz campaign while Menem's running-mate Eduardo Duhalde called the change "cosmetic."

Rural Society President Guillermo Alchouron expressed hopes that Pugliese would not prove to be "another anti-farming technocrat."

CGT [General Confederation of Labor] Secretary-General Saul Ubaldini called for a change of orientation as well as personnel, saying that Sourrouille's policies had been based on the "sacrifice of the working-class."

Ubaldini said the Raul Alfonsin administration's economic record consisted of 111,311.86 percent inflation, and 18 percent fall in investment, a 24.9 percent fall in wages and a 38.6 percent rise in unemployment.

However there were expressions of personal esteem for Pugliese across the political spectrum with Deputy Ruben Cardozo (Peronist-Santa Fe) expressing confidence that he was at least one economy minister who would not have to be summoned to Congress for questioning.

Argentine Industrial Union (UIA) leader Alberto Alvarez Gaiani yesterday said that it would not be possible to roll back prices as easily as the dollar with the change and held out hopes that dialogue with the government could be renewed.

General Industrial Confederation (CGI) president Rafael Kohanoff yesterday advised against any abrupt unification of the exchange rate, saying this would hurt wages, consumption and small businesses.

Finally, departing Economic Co-ordination Secretary Adolfo Canitrot said that in order to reverse the current situation, it was necessary to be a "genius more than an economist."

Pugliese Discusses Upcoming Economic Moves

40-Percent Devaluation

PY0504002789 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 4 Apr 89 p 1

[Text] (NA-DYN)—Outgoing Lower House Speaker Juan Carlos Pugliese revealed yesterday during a meeting with leading businessmen that he will implement a massive 40 percent devaluation in the current value of the austral when he takes over as economy minister today.

Pugliese plans to take the "official" exchange rate, the only one controlled by the Central Bank in the future, to the 20-austral level, slightly higher than the rate for the "special" dollar last week, while a second exchange tier for exports would work with a "mix" between the official and the black market or "free" rate, expected to round the 39-austral figure.

The new economy minister, who will be sworn in at 5:30 pm, will also announce a new series of price guidelines, but a much-heralded wage increase was flatly denied by reliable sources yesterday.

Pugliese promised businessmen that he would not touch deposits in dollars, which have been drastically dwindling due to increased rumours on the possibility that dollar deposits might be frozen. In return, he asked leading industrialists to keep a tag on prices.

Sources suggested that the outgoing Lower House speaker would not incur the wrath of agricultural producers by reestablishing export retentions, but the information could not be confirmed. In any case, it was still unclear how Pugliese would prevent the medium-run increase in prices caused by the devaluations.

Former Central Bank Chairman Enrique Garcia Vazquez, much maligned by the outgoing economic team, will return to his previously-held position, replacing Jose Luis Machinea. Vazquez yesterday confirmed that the "special" and "commercial" dollars would be fused into a single tier, which will be used for some foreign trade transactions. The "free" or "export" dollar, would be used for the export "mixed" rate and all financial transactions.

Both markets would be finally united in the medium-run, Vazquez announced through a spokesman, who also predicted "as tight a monetary policy as required by the increase in prices."

Current Provincial Relations Undersecretary Oscar Merbihaa has been offered Mario Brodersohn's post as Treasury secretary.

Agricultural Secretary Ernesto Figueras and Economic Administration Secretary Jorge Gandara will retain their posts. The Domestic and Foreign Trade Secretariats will be reunited under Murat Eurnekian, who has strong links to the local business community as a former leader of the Argentine Industrial Union (UIA). Eurnekian seconded Pugliese yesterday in the latter's talks with the local business community.

Finally, Horacio Casab is tipped to replace his boss, Marcelo Da Corte, as the head of the National Tax Board (DGI), while Daniel Larriqueta would take over the Economic Coordination Secretariat from Adolfo Canitrot.

After the meeting with Pugliese, most business leaders who had earlier supported the defunct Spring Plan backed the veteran Radical politician, and vowed to "work hand-in-hand" with the economic team, thus drastically changing their attitude of the last few weeks toward the Radical administration.

Money Exchange Markets

PY0404043398 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Excerpt] Economy Minister Designate Juan Carlos Pugliese has told representatives of business organizations and the Foreign Trade secretary that the money exchange holiday will continue tomorrow, although bank activities will be normal.

At the end of a 90-minute meeting with Pugliese, the businessmen reported that Pugliese said that there will be two money exchange markets—one official market and one free market, and that imports and exports will be made through a parity resulting from the combination of the two exchange rates. [passage omitted]

Foreign Trade Secretary Hands in Resignation

PY0304183689 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS 1630 GMT 1 Apr 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Apr (NA)—Industry and Foreign Trade Secretary Murat Eurnekian today handed in his resignation within the framework of the reorganization of the economic team.

Eurnekian made the announcement as he left a meeting that took place at noon today at the Central Bank. The official did not say whether his resignation had been accepted.

Caputo To Attend Foreign Ministers Meeting

PY0404210689 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1650 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Apr (DYN)—Foreign Minister Dante Caputo this morning left for Brazil to participate in the meeting of foreign ministers of the River Plate Basin countries. He will return to Buenos Aires tonight.

The five foreign ministers of the countries that make up the group, representing Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Bolivia, and Uruguay, will assess the developments achieved since their last meeting, especially the action program that was approved at the meeting held in Bolivia in December 1987.

This afternoon the foreign ministers will discuss aspects related to the Parana-Paraguay River transport system and to repairing and strengthening the Hernandarias Tunnel, which runs under the Parana River, as well as to works related to river and land transport, quality control of the waters of the River Plate Basin rivers, a hydrological alert system, and cooperation on border control and natural resources.

The Pilcomayo River course issue will also be considered. Sediment buildup in the Pilcomayo River could break it into many shallow streams and prevent the water from reaching Argentine territory. That would create serious problems.

Caputo and the following foreign ministers will participate in the conference: Bolivia's Valentin Abecia Baldivieso; Brazil's Roberto Costa de Abreu Sodre; Paraguay's Luis Maria Argana; and Uruguay's Luis Barrios Tassano.

7th Anniversary of Falklands War Commemorated

Air Force Chief Crespo Cited

PY0404033689 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1528 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Apr (TELAM)—On the seventh anniversary of the Argentine troops landing on the Malvinas Islands, Air Force Chief of Staff Brigadier General Ernesto Crespo ordered that special ceremonies be held in all Air Force garrisons. The chief of the respective units presided over the ceremonies, which were held at 1000 today.

Masses were said during the ceremonies in honor of those who died in action during the South Atlantic war. A message by Brig Gen Crespo addressed to all Air Force units and organizations was read afterwards.

The message reads as follows:

"On commemorating another anniversary of the recovery of our Malvinas Islands, I hope all members of the Air Force will renew their commitment of service to the profession they have embraced, without ever giving up the daily effort and sacrifice for the good of the fatherland.

"Our comrades who died in that heroic action are watching us, and they see us as the faithful followers of their example and bravery.

"As homage to them, the Air Force must always be a model of efficiency, subordination, loyalty, and courage, without any distinction whatsoever among the soldiers, officers, or civilians who make up the institution. The Air Force must be always united in the fulfillment of our mission and subjected to the discipline that characterizes us.

This will always lead us to the future we all want for the Air Force and the fatherland."

Navy Chief of Staff Speaks

PY0304184989 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1158 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 April (NA)—Navy Chief of Staff Admiral Ramon Arosa has said that "the Navy fulfilled its duties during the historic event that took place on 2 April 1982."

Arosa said that "the spirit of sacrifice, a distinguishing trait of a soldier, is epitomized in Captain Giachino, who was the only casualty and the first hero in that unforgettable military action."

In his speech to the Navy on 2 April to mark the seventh anniversary of the Malvinas War, Arosa said that the fulfillment of the military duties by the Navy has been acknowledged by "those who are aware of the troubles involved in planning and implementing a joint maneuver, especially when ordered not to kill the enemy."

Arosa paid homage to the Navy for having made "the most honorable of human actions; that is, to offer their lives in the defense of the fatherland."

Missile Project With Egypt Reportedly Cancelled

PY0404212089 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1405 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Apr (NA)—It has been learned today that Israel will reportedly deliver 12 A-4Q planes to the Navy and sell other planes to the Air Force in return for Argentina's decision to end its partnership with Egypt for the development of the Condor II rocket, which has reportedly been successfully tested in Patagonia.

At the end of 1988, the development of the rocket caused the international powers on the International Missile Technology Control Committee to react because the rocket is a joint Argentine-Egyptian project that could endanger Israel.

According to the PAGINA 12 newspaper, the rocket was successfully tested on 3 March over a 504-km distance in Patagonia.

According to Defense Ministry and Air Force sources, the development of the Condor II is a peaceful project that seeks to launch a satellite into orbit and has no military objectives whatsoever.

The newspaper said today that Defense Minister Horacio Jaunarena, who is now in Israel, has reportedly promised to break the accord with Egypt in order to allow Israel to join the Condor II project.

This decision may encourage the foreign powers that are committed to the security of Israel to lift the veto that has made it impossible for Argentina to receive the 12 A-4Q planes, which are valued at $68 million and which have stayed in Tel Aviv since the Malvinas War.

The A-4Q planes, which were bought and paid for by the Navy, were to have been assigned to the "25 de Mayo" aircraft carrier, but the delivery of the planes was canceled in the wake of the conflict with Great Britain.

Another issue in the Israeli-Argentine negotiations may have to do with the Air Force's need to buy new equipment. The Air Force has been unable to replace its planes because of the veto of the foreign powers.

The reconsideration of the Condor II project may facilitate negotiations with Israel over the purchase of Dagger planes for the Air Force.

Concerning the Condor, the protest of the 5 powers of the Control Committee—the FRG, France, Great Britain, the United States, and Italy—which were joined by Canada and Japan, is based on the fact that the Condor can become a guided missile.

The technology for flight orientation and guidance has reportedly been provided by FRG and Italian firms.

The difference between a rocket and a missile is that the rocket cannot be guided.

CNEA Inaugurates Nuclear Reactor in Algeria

PY0404125489 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0336 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 3 Apr (TELAM)—The Argentine National Commission for Nuclear Energy (CNEA) has reported that today it inaugurated an experimental nuclear reactor in the Algerian city of Dradia, 20 km from that country's capital. The reactor was designed, built, and assembled by Argentine professionals.

The 1-megavolt reactor will be used in research and will produce a small amount of radioisotopes for use in medicine and industry. The reactor will also serve to launch the Algerian autonomous nuclear development program.

The CNEA has said that the entire engineering and assembly work was done with full participation of the national industry.

In March, the reactor reached the critical point and technicians finished final tests before operations began. CNEA Director Emma Perez Ferreira attended the inauguration ceremony.

U.S.-Made Chemical Banned in Rio Negro

PY0404184689 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] We must emphasize now a report on something that, we believe, is happening for the first time in our country. This is an exemplary case. It is happening in Rio Negro Province, where the Argentine Agriculture, Livestock, and Fishing Secretariat has temporarily suspended the importation of a U.S.-made agrochemical—the agrochemical alar, which is manufactured by the U.S. UNIROYAL company—until the final results of the analysis on the probable cancerous and contaminant effect of the drug (?daminoside), which is included in its formula, are released.

This agrochemical, we repeat, is manufactured in that country—the United States—and has been sold in our country, obviously harming the people's health.

This information, which is very important for the fruit sector in Rio Negro Province where alar is widely used, was published today by the newspaper RIO NEGRO. In addition, this newspaper reports that the interministerial pesticides and agrochemicals executive commission of the Rio Negro provincial government will hold a meeting in the next few days to assess the situation.

Agreement Signed With USSR on Ship Repairs

PY0404184289 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] The Defense Ministry has confirmed that the Argentine company North Dock Shipyards (TANDANOR) and the Soviet enterprise SOVRIFLOT have signed a new contract for the maintenance and repair work on Soviet fishing ships operating in the South Atlantic under the current fishing agreements.

Imprisoned Guerrillas Publish 'Open Letter'

PY0304223289 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1246 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] Montevideo, 3 Apr (AFP)—The guerrillas captured in Argentina after the attack on La Tablada unit have said that the alleged shoot-outs and attacks that followed the seizure of the military unit are a "provocation" and a campaign to "justify repression."

In an "open letter to the Argentine people" published by the Montevideo morning newspaper LA REPUBLICA today, 13 of the arrested guerrillas charged that the two soldiers who died at La Tablada were killed by "indiscriminate shelling and machinegun fire from the tanks and artillery" of the Armed Forces.

The 3rd Mechanized Infantry Regiment, located in the outskirts of Buenos Aires, was seized by some 50 civilians early on 23 January. After 29 hours of combat, during which 40 people died and more than 70 were injured, the unit was retaken.

This incident was followed by a veritable "psychosis" of attacks all over Argentina which included a series of alleged shoot-outs and attacks against military units. Most of these attacks and shoot-outs either were denied or have never been adequately investigated.

The letter published by LA REPUBLICA reiterates the charge that a military uprising was to have begun on that day in La Tablada. Among those who signed the letter is Roberto Felicetti, a leader of the leftist All for the Fatherland Movement [MTP], some of whose leaders participated in the seizure.

The letter says that "a new military uprising was to have begun on 23 January in La Tablada. Hundreds of armed military men with blackened faces and with propaganda leaflets gathered at the unit to take to the streets."

The letter includes the proclamation of the rebels, which was seized after the unit was taken, and it stresses that "a group of Argentines, aware of this situation and tired of so much deception, misery, and military heavy-handedness, rapidly decided to neutralize this new uprising."

The letter reiterates that two of the civilian attackers, Francisco Provenzado and Berta Calvo, were captured alive but were later found dead, while Carlos Salmojdeny—another attacker who has reportedly been captured alive—is "missing."

The letter adds: "We charge that the terrorist attacks perpetrated after 23 and 24 January, and any other attack attributed to the MTP, are provocations—that is, merely simulated terrorist acts designed to frighten the people and justify repression." "The military wants to use this situation to curtail the power of the government and democratic freedom and to increase its privileges and power."

LA REPUBLICA has previously published three communiques of a self-styled People's Resistance Front (FRP) about the La Tablada incident. On 2 April the newspaper published an "open letter" from priest Antonio Puigjane, an MTP leader who did not participate in the attack but who is being held under arrest in Buenos Aires because of his alleged involvement.

Bolivia

Minister Says U.S. Army Presence 'Legal'

PY0404142889 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] Information Minister Herman Antelo has confirmed that members of the U.S. Army reserves, who are carrying out civil tasks, do not require congressional authorization to remain in our country. According to the information minister, there are bilateral agreements between the Bolivian and U.S. Armed Forces, exempting them from the aforementioned formality. Therefore, he said, the presence of the members of the U.S. reserves is legal.

Minister Comments on U.S. Plane Investigation

PY0404025589 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Excerpts] Aeronautics Minister Jaime Zegada Hurtado has said that the planes confiscated in antidrug operations are under Air Force custody. [passage omitted]

Concerning a U.S. plane that has been delayed at the Santa Cruz airport, the minister said that it had been authorized to operate in that district for purposes of tourism. The owners of the plane have tried to sell it to third parties; since this is forbidden, an investigation has begun with the participation of several agencies—including the narcotics department—the minister said. We are waiting for a final report before making a decision, although the case is apparently not illegal, Zegada concluded.

Socialist Party Warns of Coup d'Etat Threat

PY0304162989 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0105 GMT 2 Apr 89

[Text] La Paz, 1 Apr (EFE)—The Socialist Party One (PS-1) today warned of the danger of a coup d'etat by the Nationalist Democratic Action (ADN), which is headed by former President Hugo Banzer Suarez.

Roger Cortez, the PS-1 candidate to the Presidency, stated that Banzer wants to take power "with or without the direct support of the Bolivian Armed Forces."

Cortez recalled the statement of former ADN member Alfredo Arce Carpio, who said that Banzer "makes use of democracy owing to the present conditions, but that Banzer has always been a fascist and a dictator." Arce Carpio was expelled from the ADN because of his involvement with an important drug trafficker.

The PS-1 called on "those who in any way were hurt by the coup that put Banzer in power in 1971 to join forces to punish him at the 7 May general elections."

The Socialist Democratic Left (IDS) today said that Banzer could win the elections by a relevant margin but that in Congress the opposition parties will defeat the "former dictator" with their votes.

The IDS pointed out that "the Bolivian people endured a severe crisis under the administration of Banzer, who gained power through repression and violence. This situation encourages us to create a new Bolivian state in which the freedom of citizens will prevail."

According to the IDS, the ADN will not obtain the support of the overwhelming majority at the presidential elections. If this happens it will have to play by the rules of constitutional democracy "and not resort to a coup d'etat to take power."

The ruling Nationalist Revolutionary Movement (MNR), the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR) and the ADN are the three political parties with the greatest chances of winning the 7 May election.

Brazil

Da Nobrega Says Brazil Included in Brady Plan

PY0404030089 Brasilia Radio Nacional da Amazonia Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] Finance Minister Mailson da Nobrega has confirmed in Washington that Brazil is not excluded from the Brady plan. The minister said that the Brazilian Embassy in Washington received assurances from the U.S. Treasury Department to that effect. Da Nobrega made this comment during a meeting of the so-called Group of 24, which is made up of indebted Third World countries. The meeting is being held at the IMF headquarters.

Sarney Reiterates Invitation to Gorbachev

PY0404172489 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 1600 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] President Jose Sarney a short while ago sent a telegram to Mikhail Gorbachev, who is on an official visit in Cuba. Sarney reiterated the invitation he made last November to the Soviet leader and his wife to visit Brazil.

In his telegram, President Sarney congratulated Gorbachev for coming to Latin American soil and stressed the fact that the friendly relations between the Soviet Union and Latin America are an important factor in the improvement of international relations.

Science, Technology Secretary Installed

PY0404041789 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Summary] President Jose Sarney today installed Professor Decio Leal de Zagottis as head of the special secretariat of science and technology.

Transportation Minister Leaves Hospital

PY0404045398 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 1600 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] Communications Minister Antonio Carlos Magalhaes is in the (Cesar Parkis) Hotel in Sao Paulo. This morning the minister went out for a trip around the city. The minister left the Heart Institute on 1 April.

Japan Announces New Loans for Projects

OW0104063989 Tokyo KYODO in English 0437 GMT 1 Apr 89

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, April 1 KYODO—Japan will extend loans worth 64,057 million yen to Brazil in fiscal 1989, visiting Japanese Government officials said Saturday.

The Japanese officials told the Brazilian Government Friday [31 March] that Japan will provide the yen loan and that the Export-Import Bank of Japan also will extend a 965 million dollar loan to Brazil.

The 25-year yen loan carries a 4 percent annual interest rate after a grace period of seven years and will be used for four national projects, including maintenance of the Santos Port, they said.

The dollar loan through the Japanese bank will be used for power plant construction in Sao Paulo and two other projects.

Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita promised Brazilian President Jose Sarney the credits in February when Sarney visited Japan for Emperor Hirohito's funeral.

The Brazilian Government last year specified 21 items on its loan fund assistance list requiring some 5.9 billion dollars in financing, the officials said.

March Inflation Rate of 6.09 Percent Noted

PY0404170089 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Apr 89 p B-1

[Summary] The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics yesterday reported that the March inflation rate amounted to 6.09 percent and the January-March accumulated inflation totaled 87.15 percent.

Chile

Buchi Resigns To Study 'Possible Candidacy'

PY0404022189 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] Hernan Buchi, who this morning resigned his post as finance minister, explained that during the next few weeks he will study the possibility of becoming a candidate for president of the Republic. According to what he said and has repeated on several occasions, he did not want to be a candidate, but the situation has reached a point where he was forced to resign his ministerial post to see what to do.

Speaking to reporters just before saying good-bye to officials of the ministry, Buchi stated:

[Begin recording] [Buchi] I am here to inform the employees of the ministry, and the people in general, that this morning I decided to tender my resignation from the post of finance minister to the president of the Republic. As you know, as finance minister I had to meet great challenges. When I had to assume this ministry in 1985, Chile was facing one of the worst crises, the foreign debt crisis. These past years have been very difficult for Chile. The situation is still difficult, but prospects for the future are much better because we have maintained a policy that will help us overcome this crisis and achieve greater progress.

My intention has always been to help develop adequate policies for the progress and freedom of all Chileans. Unfortunately, or fortunately, over the past few months my name has been repeatedly mentioned as a possible presidential candidate. Only time will say whether it has been fortunate or unfortunate. I have never thought of becoming a candidate. The situation, however, has reached the point where my name has been publicly mentioned over the past weekend, and I have even seen some posters referring to me.

I have come to the conclusion that a possible candidacy will be incompatible with my post as finance minister. As I said, I have never thought of becoming a candidate, and I have not participated in those public events.

[Reporter] Will you agree to become a candidate?

[Buchi] As I said, I thought that my post as finance minister was absolutely incompatible with a possible candidacy. For this reason I decided to resign from that post to study the possibility of becoming a candidate. I want to assure you that I am not aware of anything that has been done so far regarding this candidacy, as reported by the press, and nothing regarding a commission in charge of promoting my candidacy. I am not aware of anything regarding signatures that reportedly deal with my candidacy.

What I intend to do now, based on today's prospects—that is, on the fact that I am a man with no commitments at this moment, that I am no longer a public official—is to become aware of the current situation. I will then inform the people of my decision.

[Reporter] Have you considered the possibility of becoming a candidate?

[Buchi] At this moment, yes.

[Reporter] Have you resigned from your ministerial post without any kind of pressure to accept the candidacy?

[Buchi] I want to tell you that I have never had the idea of assuming this type of candidacy. As I said, however, over the past few weeks my name has been repeatedly mentioned by a large number of serious people. This has forced me to study the situation, and I thought that I could not study it as a minister. [end recording]

After saying good-bye to all Finance Ministry departmental chiefs, Buchi went to the office of reporters accredited to the economic sector, where he said he did not want to be a candidate but that circumstances have forced him to resign the post of finance minister.

He added that next week he will study the possibility of becoming a candidate, and nothing else. He said that he will live on the little money he saved over the past few years, during which he worked as a public employee. Buchi assumed the post of finance minister on 12 February 1985.

Aylwin, Martinez Criticize Buchi

PY0304225489 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] Patricio Aylwin, president of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] and spokesman of the Coalition of Political Parties for Democracy [CPPD], has stated that Hernan Buchi is the man who best represents the perpetuation of the military regime. Aylwin made this statement during a brief comment on the resignation of the former finance minister.

[Begin Aylwin recording] The truth is that the regime is represented by a man who is fully identified with this system. Buchi, as an eventual candidate for the perpetuation of the current government, will probably be the most significant fact in all this process. [end recording]

PDC Secretary General Gutemberg Martinez has stated that if Buchi resigns to become a presidential candidate, he will be the government man for the next elections.

[Begin Martinez recording] Buchi is the man who represents the regime. He is a minister who represents the government's overall expenditures. He represents the social cost, the social funds, the low salaries, the ill health program, and the unjust distribution of wealth in this country.

Since he has been a minister, a member of this regime, he is also responsible for the violation of human rights and for the continuation of an antidemocratic regime in the country. If a minister resigns from his post to become a candidate for president of the Republic, he becomes the regime's candidate, the candidate of dictatorhsip. [end recording]

Martinez added that it is always good to explain the situation to the country. He said that Buchi would be the clearest candidate of the dictatorial regime.

Merino Comments on Electoral District Draft Law

PY0404032189 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 29 Mar 89 pp A-1, A-12

[Excerpts] The possibility that political parties with similar ideologies may form alliances or pacts in the upcoming elections was suggested yesterday by the government to the government junta in a proposal for the draft bill on electoral districts currently under study by the legislative body. [passage omitted]

Yesterday, at the conclusion of the legislative session in the Diego Portales Building, Admiral Jose Toribio Merino was asked about the government proposal for the draft bill.

Adm Merino said that "the draft bill may be studied in a special session on 30 or 31 March, but I doubt that it will be, because of some problems. If not, it will be studied in the next regular session (4 April)." He added that the junta wanted to have the draft bill approved by 1 April "but we were not able to do it because the government proposal changing the electoral districts and dealing with other issues about the alliances was only received today."

Regarding the proposal for electoral alliances, Adm Merino said that "we must study that legislation because there are several alliance possibilities and we must see which one is better."

Merino reiterated that the alliance issue must be thoroughly studied and that he believes that the requirements to form alliances should be more specific. He added that the requirement of similar ideology alone is not enough. He said that "saying we want a representative democracy is not enough to establish similar ideology. Something more precise, more exact, is needed in order for the electoral alliance to become a really positive political instrument and not an instrument for political 'deals' that will later leave the people aside."

Merino was also asked about the government's proposal on electoral districts submitted in mid-March, which eliminates some of the requirements demanded of the candidates for congressmen.

Merino said that the government junta requested that this issue be discussed in a joint committee because "the proposal made by the government was incomplete. This is a very complex issue, and it affects laws that cannot be changed and other laws that should be changed." This is why, he said, an additional 30 days for study was granted.

Regarding the legal aspect of what a congressman can and cannot do, Merino was asked if he advocated a law to interpret the Constitution or if the Constitution should be changed. He said: "I prefer not to change the Constitution for now." [passage omitted]

PCCh To Actively Support PAIS Candidates

PY0404050089 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 30 Mar 89 p C-3

[Text] Chilean Communist Party [PCCh] spokesman Carlos Toro on 29 March said that under the current circumstances, his party will not sponsor its own candidates for congress in the upcoming elections, but it will support the candidates of the Broad Party of the Socialist Left [PAIS].

Toro said that had it not been for Article 8, they would have sponsored their own candidates. He added: "We will actively participate in the elections, both for president and for congress, through rallies, marches, parades, and meetings to ask the people to vote for the PAIS candidates."

On 29 March Toro hosted a news conference, accompanied by former senator Julieta Campusano, during which a public statement was released recalling the death of Communist professionals Jose Manuel Parada, Manuel Guerrero, and Santiago Nattino, and young MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] members Rafael and Eduardo Vergara Toledo.

The statement, which charges that the death of opposition members has not been explained, harshly criticizes the security services and the courts.

The PCCh leaders were asked about the landslide defeat of CPSU leaders during the recent parliamentary elections. Toro said that winner Boris Yeltsin "is a Communist and a member of the CPSU Central Committee." He said that the result of the election involves criticism for some leaders "who have adopted bureacratic methods and who have been inefficient and dogmatic, and who have not allowed the full implementation of perestroyka."

25 Percent of Seats Sought

PY0404041189 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 31 Mar 89 p C-2

[Quotation marks as published]

[Text] Jose Sanfuentes, leader of the Communist Party of Chile [PCCh], yesterday said that the leftist sector should hold at least 25 percent of the seats in the next congress. He warned that a congress without Communist representation "will not resist the pressure the people will exert in the future because they will want all sectors to be represented."

Sanfuentes noted that the electoral agreements based on declarations of ideological affinity are "a trick" and an "electoral maneuver of the rightist sectors that are attempting to become united and to sow discord among the opposition."

The PCCh spokesman noted that if the Communists are not represented in the future congress, "that will not reflect the Chilean people's wish...for democracy." He added that the Chileans want the entire opposition, "including the Communists," represented in the future congress.

Sanfuentes added that the electoral agreements are necessary for the opposition to unite and to secure a greater number of seats in the future congress, thereby assuring that congress becomes a constituent assembly."

He added that the leftists are willing to reach agreements on a single slate of congressional candidates or on any other formula with all other opposition forces." He noted that according to estimates based on the last elections and the recent plebiscite, "the PAIS represents between 25 and 30 percent of the Chilean voters."

When asked about the "quota" the Communist Party hopes for, Sanfuentes said that "the historical number of PCCh supporters may have dropped somewhat, but not very much, because we are not able to work openly."

Opposition Wins in Copper Union Elections

PY0404041689 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2159 GMT 2 Apr 89

[Text] Santiago, 2 Apr (EFE)—The opposition to General Augusto Pinochet's military regime obtained a clear victory in the recent election of the main leaders of the powerful Confederation of Copper Workers, CTC, by securing 12 of the 15 seats.

The CTC grass-roots leaders, representing some 20,000 miners of the four largest copper mines administered by the Chilean Government, elected their new leaders.

Seven leftists, five Christian Democrats, and three unionists were elected CTC board members.

Next week the 15th new national CTC leaders will elect the new leadership. The currently leadership is headed by socialist Nicanor Araya.

Union Plans Mobilization for 18 April

PY0304214289 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 30 Mar 89 p C-6

[Text] Yesterday the Central Labor Union [CUT] reiterated in a communique released to the media its intention to hold a mobilization on 18 April. The communique includes seven demands. The most important are an end

to privatization of state enterprises, an end to the inflation adjusting unit, and an end to the banishment of union leaders Manuel Bustos and Arturo Martinez, who were tried for calling an illegal strike in 1988.

The CUT call was rejected by the Democratic Workers Union, the Chilean Workers Union, the General Confederation of Labor, and other important organizations. Some student and union organizations directly linked to the CUT have confirmed their participation.

The CUT also released instructions to the groups supporting the mobilization.

Supreme Court Denies EL SIGLO Appeal

PY0404164389 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] The Supreme Court has turned down an appeal by representatives of the clandestine communist mouthpiece EL SIGLO.

The Supreme Court has ruled that the complaint against the illegal publication, filed by Attorney General Ambrosio Rodriguez, is valid.

EL SIGLO had gone to court seeking to overturn the decision of the director of the Trademarks Registration Office, who opposes the legal publication of the newspaper.

Bombs Destroy Buses, Damage Buildings

PY0304182189 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1848 GMT 1 Apr 89

[Text] Santiago, 1 Apr (EFE)—Two bomb attacks were carried out early this morning in Santiago's Metropolitan Region. No one was injured, but the explosions caused serious damage.

The first attack occurred outside the offices of a metallurgical enterprise on the road to Melipilla, 50 km east of Santiago. Unidentified individuals exploded a bomb here that practically destroyed two parked buses.

The second attack was against a workshop in the southwestern sector of Santiago. This explosion shattered windows and slightly damaged neighboring buildings.

Retired Vice Admiral Dies in Car Accident

PY0304205589 Santiago Radio Chilena Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Excerpt] Vice Admiral Gustavo Pfeiffer Niedbalsky, retired, died instantly at 0630 in a car accident at kilometer 61 of Route 68, between Santiago and Valparaiso.

The official car, license plate BC7053, was being driven by a Navy official identified as Roberto Mauricio Fafaricci Leishman, 29 years old. The driver presumably fell asleep and hit a truck from behind. The truck's license plate was EN6612, and it was driven by Carlos Donoso.

The vice admiral, who had been going from Santiago to Valparaiso, died instantly. [passage omitted]

Colombia

Barco Opens Government-M-19 Roundtable Talks

PA0404194989 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1750 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Report by Jesus Garzon from the Narino Presidential Palace in Bogota on 4 April—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] President Barco today officially opened the roundtable talks among the government, the M-19 [19 April Movement], and political parties to seek agreements on economic reforms and demobilization. The Colombian Government, the M-19, and the political parties defined the general framework for the reconciliation phase, which has now begun.

Ministers, vice ministers, politicians, cardinals, even show business figures attended the event. Once everyone had gathered at the Protocol Room, the M-19 representatives made their second appearance at the Presidential Palace in only 4 days. People were standing because there were not enough chairs or tables. The guests gathered in groups and began to exchange gossip.

President Barco arrived at the meeting 1 and ½ hours late. The M-19 commander's statement was issued via a video cassette.

[Carlos Pizarro] "We do not come to deliver proposals or weapons."

The Social Conservative Party [PSC] member asked the government to offer guarantees, and the Liberal Party [PL] member reasserted its support for the peace efforts.

[PSC's Jairo Ortega Ramirez] "Guarantees must be given for those who are already in politics and for those who are trying to return to civilian life."

[Unidentified PL member] "We will study reasonable initiatives that restore the Colombian people's faith in democracy."

President Barco emphasized once more the M-19's willingness:

[Barco] "Colombians must fully appreciate the guerrilla group's willingness to achieve peace."

A church representative, a retired official, and a businessman discussed their hopes of achieving peace.

[Cardinal Mario Revollo Bravo] "I believe that this marks the beginning of an interesting process that will lead to a peace dialogue."

[General Gabriel Puyana, retired] "I am optimistic, even though it seems difficult."

[Sabas Pretel de la Vega] "I believe it is important for them to issue proposals because if no proposals are issued, then there will be nothing to discuss."

ELN-UC Rejects Process

PA0504043189 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0047 GMT 5 Apr 89

[Text] Bogota, 4 Apr (EFE)—The Army of National Liberation-Camilist Union [ELN-UC] reiterated today, in a communique left at EFE's office, its rejection of the peace process begun by President Virgilio Barco's government. The ELN-UC described it as a "dialogue to fool the people" and a "surrender proposal."

The five-point communique, issued in the "camps of new Colombia," is signed by the ELN-UC's commander, Spanish priest Manuel Perez Martinez, and guerrilla leader Nicolas Rodriguez Bautista.

The rebel communique claims that "we have repeatedly rejected the surrender proposals made by Barco's government" and that "we will not participate in the dialogue to fool the people being promoted by the government."

The pro-Cuban ELN-UC, considered the most belligerent of Colombia's guerrilla groups due to its repeated attacks on oil installations, stated in its communique that "we do not agree with the cease-fire policy."

The communique adds that "in view of the country's current situation," the ELN-UC's only options are "to confront the dirty war" and "humanize the conflict."

Last Friday, the ELN-UC kidnapped Liberal Party Senator Felix Salcedo Baldion and journalists Freddy Parra and Santiago Linan in Cucuta, near the Venezuelan border.

Subsequent communiques noted that the triple kidnapping was to announce the beginning of the ELN-UC campaign "for life, against militarism, and against the dirty war," and that the senator and journalists will be released in the coming days with communiques for the public.

At the same time as the triple kidnapping, the ELN-UC announced that it will begin "punishment" operations against the heads of the paramilitary groups that are carrying out the so-called "dirty war."

The M-19 guerrilla group has begun a dialogue with the government, while the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) has expressed an interest in doing the same.

The "Simon Bolivar" Guerrilla Coordinating Board comprises the ELN-UC, M-19, FARC, the Maoist Popular Liberation Army (EPL), the indigenous Quintin Lame Commando and the Trotskyite Revolutionary Workers' Party (PRT).

The guerrilla coordinating board will hold a meeting in the coming weeks to seek a joint stand on the peace process.

Commission Formed To Verify FARC Cease-Fire

PA0104223489 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1746 GMT 1 Apr 89

[Text] Bogota, 1 Apr (DPA)—It was learned a few hours ago that the Commission of Notables, a group that will verify the peaceful intentions of the FARC, has appointed one of its members to meet with the rebel commanders to learn whether the unilateral truce declared a few weeks ago by the FARC is being observed.

Following a meeting of the commission's members—former Presidents Alfonso Lopez Michelsen and Misael Pastrana Borrero, Cardinal Mario Revollo Bravo, and industrialist Fabio Echeverry Correa—it was determined that Echeverry Correa would make the first direct contact with the rebels' leaders. Following his meeting with the rebel leaders, Echeverry Correa will report his findings and promote a rapprochement with President Virgilio Barco's government.

No date or place has been set for the beginning of Echeverry Correa's task, which will also include verifying the peaceful intentions of other rebel groups that form the Simon Bolivar Guerrilla Coordinating Board, to which all rebel movements belong. There is a possibility that the meetings could be held at the rebel camps.

Meanwhile, there are further developments in the negotiation process between the government and the M-19. The so-called "roundtables"—composed of a tripartite group that will include political parties with parliamentarian representation—will officially begin on Monday [3 April].

The direct talks to achieve the complete reintegration of the M-19 into civilian life will be attended by spokesmen for the ruling Liberal Party and the opposition Social Conservative Party. Meanwhile, the leftist Patriotic Union (UP) has confirmed that it will not attend the peace negotiations, because it feels that the government has not adopted effective measures to combat rightist paramilitary groups, which it holds responsible for the deaths of at least 980 UP members since 1985.

Bank Continues Operations, To Face Charges

PA0204214589 Bogota Inravision Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1800 GMT 2 Apr 89

[Text] Despite the charges leveled by the U.S. attorney general against Banco de Occidente, its board of directors today said this institution is operating normally, will continue its activities, and will face the consequences of charges leveled by U.S. authorities.

Ecuador

Unidentified Assailants Attack General's Home

PA0404152289 Paris AFP in Spanish 1432 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] Quito, 4 Apr (AFP)—Police sources this morning informed local television stations that unidentified assailants attacked Army General Jaime Andrade Buitron's home last night, killing a guard. A taxi driver was also killed when the assailants used his vehicle to flee the scene of the crime. Gen Jaime Andrade Buitron and his family are now in Guayaquil.

The assailants had killed another taxi driver prior to the attack when they commandeered the vehicle to perpetrate the attack. The murderers shot and killed the guard. The guard also served as Gen Andrade's driver when Andrade was in Quito. The murderers took the guard's rifle. The first report on this attack, before official police confirmation, was supplied by a Ruminahui neighborhood resident who lives near Andrade.

Paraguay

President Rodriguez Opens IAPA Forum

PY0404190089 Asuncion RPC Television Network in Spanish 1425 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Speech by President Andres Rodriguez at the opening ceremony of the Inter-American Press Association semiannual meeting; at the Paraguayan Yacht and Golf Club in Asuncion—live]

[Text] Mr President of the Inter-American Press Association [IAPA], members of the board of directors, distinguished newspaper directors, and journalists: I am very pleased to attend this IAPA meeting here in Asuncion during one of its regular semiannual meetings. I have accepted your cordial and honorable invitation not only to answer to your gesture of protocol, but also because I want to emphasize some aspects of the current situation in my country and address the role of the IAPA in the international arena.

All IAPA members are fully informed, perhaps more than anyone else, about the events in Paraguay 2 months ago that resulted in a radical turn in the political course of the country.

We buried the past, but have not forgotten the grave mistakes that blurred the true image of our fatherland and endangered the basic structures of its civic, social, and economic institutions.

The legitimate reaction of all citizens to this intolerable state of affairs was to resort to arms, much to our regret and defying our natural fears, to attain our objectives.

The spilling of young blood that dignified the events of 2 and 3 February 1989 was the high price the Paraguayan nation paid to rescue its dignity and its freedom.

The fight for freedom is always carried out by the people. Each time their leaders succeed, with greatness of spirit their dignity is saved. Freedom, as we all know, is a precious treasure that is not obtained gratuitously. Once we attain our freedoms we have to do our utmost to preserve them.

This is, no more or less, the task the Paraguayan people have to endeavor to carry out with great enthusiasm and hope. They should not be disappointed.

We are currently dedicated to the titanic task of consolidating all aspects of freedom. This is a gigantic effort that cannot be undertaken by a man, a single political party, or a people alone, regardless of their name or their numbers.

The world has hardly any news of this country. This world, including those nations close to us, for sentimental reasons or special interests, can make mistakes about us if they do not receive honest reports on our situation.

I am not asking for propaganda, not at all. I am not asking for anything written out of sympathy or solidarity. I am only stressing, with all due respect, the role of a serious and honest media, not only to strengthen internal order and democratic institutions, but also to tell the truth to the world, even if that truth shows our defects and errors.

We have begun the struggle for our freedom in Paraguay. The freedom of opinion and expression are some of the determinant aspects of our struggle for justice and peace. This struggle includes the right of expression inside and outside the country. Dissent and criticism are not forbidden in Paraguay today.

My government has stated to the nation and the world its firm commitment to respect all human rights, as is demanded by our Christian religion, and as is stated by the UN declaration on universal human rights of 10 December 1984.

I am fully aware of the risk involved when freedoms are exercised, but I believe my countrymen's love for the fatherland and their unfaltering willingness to see their country among the civilized countries of the world will prevail.

The press has had many exceptional representatives in my country, people that knew how to emphasize the permanent values and virtues of democracy. The press here has also had illustrious victims of intolerance and persecution. Some of them have even lost their lives in defense of their beliefs.

On this special occasion, in front of this organization that represents Latin America's conscience, I pay homage to the memory of the many people who dignified their profession by exercising a respectful, high standard of journalism, at the service of their noble ideals.

The Paraguayan press today has many journalists of imposing stature who will be the standard-bearers of this noble tradition.

Our journalists have the mission to comment and report on the great problems facing the consolidation of democracy in the country.

The press has a historic role of exceptional responsibility in educating the people about our present reality. I have no doubt whatsoever that all sectors will meet their responsibility with patriotism and integrity.

Members of the IAPA, in the name of all my countrymen I wish you a happy stay in Paraguay. I hope your deliberations will be successful, as always, in helping the press become a dignified, efficient, and irreplaceable guardian of freedom. Thank you.

PLR To Participate in National Elections

PY0404130589 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 3 Apr 89 p 7

[Text] The Radical Liberal Party [PLA] will participate in the 1 May national elections with its presidential candidate, Aniano Denis Estigarribia. This decision was made by a party convention held without incident on 1 April between 1100 and 1700.

The single ticket, with presidential and congressional candidates, was approved by acclamation by the 398 convention delegates. The number of authorized delegates was 418, representing 80 committees.

The candidacy of Denis Estigarribia was proposed by Concepcion delegate Miguel Oscar Bajac, while Concepcion delegate Pio Celso Coronel proposed the ticket to Congress.

The convention, which was presided over by party President Ramon Lezcano Torres, empowered the party board to modify the ticket if a candidate is found to be involved in a legal case, which could disqualify him as a candidate.

The list of candidates to the Senate includes the following names: Emilio Forestieri, Miguel Oscar Bajac, Luis Alberto Jara Sanchez, Osvaldo Vasquez Ramos, Ruben Dario Setrini, Alcides Adorno Zapata, Crescencio Benitez, Hermes Uliambre Frutos, Alejandro Gonzalez Rolon, Avelino Gaona Insfran, and Sostone Cano.

The list of candidates to the house includes, among others, Aniano Denis Estigarribia, Carlos Baranda, Teofilo Cristaldo, Ramon Concepcion Lezcano Torres, Jorge Anibal Duarte, Pio Celso Coronel, Jose Ocampo Cuellar, Carlos Maria Jara Sanchez, Ramon Julio Insfran, Luis Beltran Barrios, and Oscar Jacinto Delvalle.

Peru

Minister on Terrorists' 'Atrocious Methods'

PY3103224589 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 1800 GMT 31 Mar 89

[Statement by Justice Minister Cesar Delgado Beretto on terrorist attack in Uchiza; date, place not given—recorded; monitored in progress]

[Text] ...and in the United States in general they do not have the correct understanding of the criminal and base nature of the atrocious methods used by the Shining Path organization.

In fact, in my capacity as head of the Peruvian delegation that attended the UN Human Rights Conference in Geneva, I had the opportunity of formally denouncing the Shining Path. The impact of our outcry was so great that when the Shining Path contacted some semi-official organizations, such as the newspaper EL DIARIO, looking to run an article accusing the Peruvian Government, not a single non-governmental organization allowed them to publish their views. This did not happen, not merely because the Peruvian justice minister and the president of [word indistinct] were opposed, but because their crimes, which are really atrocious, became known, as confirmed by the killings in Uchiza. It is incredible how they actually massacred the officers and members of the national police after the latter ran out of ammunition.

This incident fully demonstrates the nature of these atrocious criminals. The citizenry must become aware of this fact and fully repudiate and reject them; the human rights system and the future we want for our society do not include killings and blatant violations of human rights.

What would happen to Peru if it were in the hands of these lunatics, people who do not hesitate to violate the most elementary human (?rights) in order to achieve their perverse goals?

Foreign Minister on Drug Diplomat, UK Trip

PY0304141389 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1040 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] Foreign Minister Guillermo Larco Cox has said that the scandal involving former Foreign Ministry official Jose Pacheco Nunez is just an isolated case that does not compromise the self-denying and loyal Peruvian diplomatic service abroad.

Larco Cox made this remark upon announcing that he will soon travel to England to hold meetings with high-ranking English officials and, by his presence, raise the morale of our diplomatic mission in London.

Economy Minister Departs for Washington Meeting

PY0304141589 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1040 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Text] Economy and Finance Minister Carlos Rivas Davila has confirmed that the government will continue to resolutely and firmly fight inflation with the goal of fostering the productive apparatus through exports.

Rivas Davila made these remarks before departing for Washington to participate in a meeting of the acting IMF-World Bank committee, that is scheduled to begin today.

Shining Path Attacks, Murders Reported

PY0104152189 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0250 GMT 1 Apr 89

[Text] Lima, 31 Mar (EFE)—Military sources from Ayacucho and La Libertad Department today reported that a total of 37 people have been murdered by the Maoist "Shining Path" terrorist group over the past 3 days in the Peruvian Departments of Ayacucho and La Libertad.

The largest number of murders took place early this morning in the town of Carhuapampa, Tambo District, La Mar Province, Ayacucho Department, where some 70 Shining Path members shot and killed 26 members of the "Peasant Defense Patrol" civilian defense group. Nine of the dead are women.

Early on Wednesday morning, a total of 11 people—10 peasants and 1 policeman—were killed by a column of "Shining Path" activists in the town of Huacachurro, in the northern Department of La Libertad.

In Carhuapampa, 100 km north of Ayacucho, the capital of Ayacucho Department—and only 7 km away from the Tambo military base—a subversive group attacked "Peasant Defense Patrol" members with firearms and explosives, forcing them out of their homes and killing them in the presence of the other townspeople.

Inhabitants of the area who reached the Tambo garrison gave detailed information on the mass murder.

Police sources from Huacachucro confirmed the murder cases in the locality, but gave no further details, nor did they identify the murdered policeman.

The 37 people killed by guerrillas over the past 3 days are added to the 13 people murdered on Monday in the locality of Uchiza, in the jungle department of San Martin, where 10 policemen and 3 civilians died during an attack by some 300 Shining Path members—who were officially said to have been supported by drug traffickers—on the National Police garrison.

Three officers are among the dead, while some 50 "Shining Path" members are also believed to have been killed, although this could not be verified because the bodies, according to eyewitnesses, were taken away by the attackers in the trucks they used to come to Uchiza.

The total number of dead people during March, including civilians, terrorists, and policemen, is far more than 100.

More than 13,000 people have died as a result of terrorist actions that began in 1980 when "Shining Path" began its violent activities, and also as the result of the anti-subversive campaign.

University Student Killed

PY0304161089 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0112 GMT 2 Apr 89

[Text] Ayacucho, 1 Apr (EFE)—The national police have reported here that alleged members of the pro-Maoist Shining Path terrorist organization today killed a student from the local San Cristobal de Huamanga University.

Fredy de la Cruz Gonzalez, a biological science student, was killed on the university campus by two hooded men who shot him twice in the head.

The terrorists left a sign on the body which read: "This is how APRA (ruling American Popular Revolutionary Alliance) members who belong to the Rodrigo Franco Command die. Long live the Peruvian Communist Party, long live the Shining Path."

More than 13,000 people have died in Peru since the Shining Path began its terrorist activities in 1980.

MRTA Members Kidnap Transportation Magnate

PY0104192289 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1748 GMT 1 Apr 89

[Text] Lima, 1 Apr (EFE)—Police sources confirmed here today that members of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) have abducted Peruvian transportation magnate Andres Hidalgo.

According to the sources, Hidalgo was abducted by eight MRTA members, among them one woman, when he was at the door of his company's bus maintenance workshop in the Lima district of La Victoria.

The abductors were heavily armed with revolvers and submachine guns, eyewitnesses said.

As Hidalgo arrived at the workshop, two vehicles intercepted his car. He was brutally beaten and quickly taken to one of the MRTA vehicles.

Police sources said Hidalgo had received threatening calls from the MRTA, asking him to buy "war bonds," but the businessman paid no attention to the calls.

The company owned by Hidalgo provides bus service throughout the Peruvian mountain region. The police have begun investigations in Lima shantytowns in search of the terrorists' hideout and the abducted businessman.

The MRTA has carried out previous kidnappings in order to raise money.

Subversive Attacks Reported in Trujillo

PY3103172189 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1433 GMT 31 Mar 89

[Text] Lima, 31 Mar (EFE)—A car bomb exploded on the night of 30 March outside the Del Carmen Church in Trujillo. A bomb exploded in the cathedral of this city on 27 March.

The two explosions only caused material damage. The car bomb explosion was heard throughout Trujillo, which is the third most important in Peru, and which is located 570 km north of Lima. Trujillo is the capital of La Libertad Department.

The car that was used is owned by a Trujillo teacher, who received a threatening telephone call before the explosion.

The bomb that exploded on 27 March inside the cathedral went off as about 100 people were hearing mass.

Ten benches were damaged and several pictures came off the walls. Trujillo church officials have condemned the attack.

Trujillo is the birth place of Victor Raul Haya de la Torre, leader and founder of the ruling American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA).

It was also reported today that yesterday's attack on a convoy of 14 railroad cars caused the derailment of four cars and two locomotives. The attack incurred losses of about $5 million [figure as received].

One employee of the State Railroad enterprise was killed and three people were injured in the attack. The incident occurred 26 km from the important De la Oroya mining center, Junin Department, east of Lima.

This week alleged terrorists let loose a railroad car in the Agustino district of Lime. The car travelled 15 km out of control, killing three people. The car then became derailed and destroyed six houses.

2 Policemen Killed During Huacarachuco Attack

PY0304035289 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 3 Apr 89

[Excerpt] A group of 29 members of the National Police are currently fighting an undetermined number of narcoterrorists who attacked a police station in Huacarachuco, Huanuco.

This information was disclosed today by Prime Minister Armando Villanueva del Campo. Villanueva said that two brave policemen died and one was wounded during the attack. The prime minister said that reinforcements and a helicopter gunship have been sent to the area to repel the subversives. [passage omitted]

Inflation Surpasses 3,400 Percent in Past Year

PY0304000989 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0306 GMT 2 Apr 89

[Excerpt] Lima, 1 Apr (EFE)—According to the National Statistics Institute (INE), Peru's inflation rate during the past 12 months amounted to 3,414 percent.

The INE announcement was made after the approval of new price increases for food, fuel, and services, to be implemented as of 30 March.

These new increases, estimated at 23 percent, have contributed to the peoples' protests and displeasure, despite announced increases in salaries and the basic salary.

The INE has also disclosed that inflation during March was 42 percent, practically the same as that registered in February, when it was 42.5 percent. This seems to indicate that the government's plan of progressive readjustments to curb inflation is not working.

New increases, such as that for public transport fares in urban areas, which will be officially announced on Monday, 3 April, will mean great economic hardship, especially for the poorest sectors. [passage omitted]

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